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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Addendum

Financial situation of UNRWA in 1992 and 1993 and budget estimates for 1994-1995

1. The present addendum to the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to the General Assembly contains information on the financial results for 1992, an assessment of the current financial situation in 1993 and the Agency's budget for the biennium 1994-1995. After transmittal to the General Assembly, the biennial budget will be issued by the Commissioner-General as the operational budget of the Agency for the appropriation of funds in 1994-1995.

2. Direct assistance to the Palestine refugees is also provided by local Governments in the area of operations. Information on this assistance as provided by the Governments concerned is contained in Annex I to the present addendum.

I. FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR 1992

3. The Agency's income to the General Fund in 1992 was $254.1 million against a total General Fund expenditure of $256.7 million. This left a deficit of $2.6 million, which reduced the Agency's working capital reserve from $33.7 million to $31.1 million at the end of 1992. In addition to the working capital reserve of $31.1 million, another $6.5 million has been set aside as a reserve for emergencies and other contingencies.

4. Capital and special projects were budgeted at a level of $14.4 million for 1992; $6.9 million of this amount was funded by special contributions, and $7.5 million remained unfunded at the end of 1992.

II. FINANCIAL SITUATION IN 1993

5. The Agency's consolidated budget for 1992-1993 as presented to the General Assembly was $572.0 million. Of this amount, $297.2 million represents the 1993 portion: $267.5 million for the General Fund, $15.3 million for funded ongoing activities and $14.4 million for capital and special projects. (See annex II

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for the total income pledged from 1 January 1992 to 30 June 1993 against the entire 1992-1993 budget.)

6. By the end of 1992, the Agency's General Fund showed an excess of expenditure over income of $2.6 million. The financial prospects for 1993 were even more unfavourable, owing to the fact that the growth of contributions was not keeping pace with the growing number of Agency beneficiaries. In order to avoid a serious further deterioration of its financial situation, UNRWA decided in early 1993 to introduce a number of austerity measures aimed at reducing planned expenditure. It is expected that these measures, of which many have a very negative impact on the level and quality of Agency services, will enable UNRWA to contain its 1993 expenditure within the limited income anticipated for its General Fund and funded ongoing activities. Most of these measures will be increasingly difficult to maintain beyond 1993. Another important reflection of UNRWA's deteriorating financial situation is the fact that the capital and special projects section of the budget, amounting to $28.8 million for 1992-1993 had by mid-1993 only been funded by external contributions up to an amount of $12.5 million. The effect of the $16.3 million shortfall in income for capital and special projects is that much-needed construction and renovation work on the Agency's education, health, relief and social service facilities will have to be delayed until additional funds are made available. This results in higher operating costs than would otherwise be necessary.

III. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

7. Separate from the regular operations covered by UNRWA's budget, the Agency continued in 1992 and 1993 to operate a special fund to cover emergency operations in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza under the title, Extraordinary measures in Lebanon and the occupied territory (EMLOT). Total expenditure in 1992 for these activities amounted to $17.6 million against a total income of $10.5 million, leaving a deficit of $7.1 million which was mainly covered by a positive fund balance at the start of 1992. The total 1992-1993 EMLOT budget amounts to $39.6 million, split equally between 1992 and 1993. EMLOT operations, which have been carried out for several years, are designed to address the needs created by the intifada and the Israeli response to it and by the deteriorating socio-economic conditions in these areas of operation. With the intifada continuing and socio-economic conditions more serious than ever, it seems certain that the services provided will still be required on an ongoing basis well beyond 1993. Recognizing that EMLOT funding is decreasing, the Agency has, as far as is practicable, rationalized the EMLOT programme into a "core" budget for 1994-1995. Part of the expenditure initially budgeted for EMLOT for the next biennium has been incorporated in the General Fund (see also para. 83 below).

8. Furthermore, the Agency continues to operate another special fund, the expanded programme of assistance (EPA), comprising several projects aimed mainly at improving the infrastructure in the refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza. The Agency is seeking total contributions of $65.0 million to cover this programme; to date, $54.0 million has been contributed and pledged by various donors. Although the rate of receipt of new pledges has slowed considerably, several projects are funded and implementation of these projects will continue in 1994-1995.

IV. GAZA HOSPITAL

9. Separate from its regular budget and emergency operations, the Agency is currently engaged in fund raising and planning for the construction of a 232-bed general hospital in the Gaza Strip. The total cost of this project is estimated at $35.0 million, of which $20.0 million represents construction and equipment and $15.0 million represents the running costs for three years. To date, contributions and confirmed pledges amounting to $22.7 million have been received towards the cost of this project. The Agency is reasonably optimistic that additional pledges for the balance of the construction and operating costs will also be forthcoming. Construction is expected to start in the second half of 1993.

V. PLANNING AND THE BUDGET PROCESS

10. Each programme and service department has used an operational work plan to prioritize its detailed budgetary requirements for the biennium 1994-1995. Thus a more logical and stronger link has been forged between the planning and budgeting of operations.

VI. BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

11. Following the practice adopted in 1985, the Agency's proposed 1994-1995 biennial budget estimates are being submitted during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in the present addendum to the Commissioner-General's report. The budget estimates for the biennium 1994-1995 are subdivided into the following three sections: (1) General Fund, (2) funded ongoing activities and (3) capital and special projects.

A. Background

12. The Agency's total regular budget for the biennium 1994-1995 as presented in the present document amounts to $632.3 million compared to the 1992-1993 approved budget of $572.0 million. The Agency's biennial budget for 1994-1995 was prepared on the basis of a 5 per cent per annum compound growth rate on the 1993 approved budget base of $297.2 million. It has for many years been the practice of the Agency to request from its donors an annual increase in their contributions in the order of 5 per cent. This rate of growth is explained as needed as the absolute minimum, even under normal circumstances, to meet the increasing demand on the Agency's services caused by the natural growth of the refugee population and by the need to cover necessary salary and price increases.

B. General Fund

13. The General Fund budget represents the minimum resources needed by the Agency to operate its major programmes of education, health and relief and social services, to provide the necessary support of these programmes through its operational and common services and to maintain its facilities. Recurrent costs for all the aforementioned services include costs for staff, consumable materials, transportation, contractual services, grants and subsidies. Each of these services is described in greater detail in the sections that follow.

14. For 1994-1995, the General Fund budget estimates amount to $568.7 million, of which $512.3 million represents cash expenditure and $56.4 million expenditure on donated food commodities and services. This is an increase of $55.7 million or 10.8 per cent over the approved General Fund budget for 1992-1993 (see table 1, sect. A). This increase is accounted for by the cumulative growth factor described above and because the in-kind donations of basic food commodities are budgeted in 1994-1995 at higher prices than those used in the originally approved 1992-1993 budget.

C. Funded ongoing activities

15. UNRWA's ongoing activities as shown in annex III are expected to be fully funded in 1994-1995 by special contributions pledged by various donors. Two of these activities, the Gaza Vocational Training Centre and Qalqilia Hospital in the West Bank, currently funded by special contributions in 1992-1993, are not expected to be fully funded in 1994-1995. Since the future extent of special contributions for these two ongoing activities cannot be fully estimated, they have been included in the General Fund for 1994-1995. However, contacts with donors are continuing to secure full specific funding for them. It is estimated that $33.3 million will be required for these activities in 1994-1995, an increase of $3.0 million or 10.0 per cent over 1992-1993 (see table 1, sect. B). This increase is entirely in the in-kind portion of the budget, which has increased for the same reasons as given in paragraph 14 above.

D. Capital and special projects

16. Owing to financial constraints lasting for many years, UNRWA was not able to implement several needed construction projects. Therefore very many of its facilities are severely dilapidated and need to be replaced. Resources are required in 1994-1995 to construct schools, health clinics and other facilities to provide an acceptable standard of service to the Palestine refugees. If fully implemented, this construction programme would enable the Agency to run its programmes more efficiently and at lower cost in the future. At present, only part of the $28.8 million requirement for 1992-1993 has been funded. Therefore, if sufficient funds are not forthcoming before the end of 1993, a number of these projects will be carried over into 1994-1995 (see table 1, sect. C). The implementation of any unfunded projects carried over into 1994-1995 will, however, be subject to availability of adequate funding. No project is allowed to be implemented in UNRWA's system of project management without proper funds certification. If funds are not found to enable the Agency to build these much-needed facilities, additional buildings will have to be rented, which will increase the overall operating costs of the Agency.

17. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the proposed 1994-1995 budget. Table 1 compares 1994-1995 with 1992-1993 by type of fund, programme and subprogramme. Table 2 shows the allocation between 1994 and 1995. Table 3 is a summary comparison between 1994-1995 and 1992-1993 by programme and service.

Table 1. 1992-1993 approved biennium budget and 1994-1995 proposed biennial budget estimates

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1992-1993 approved budget			1994-1995 proposed estimates		
	Cash	In kind	Total	Cash	In kind	Total
A. General Fund						
I. Education services						
Elementary education	135 375	32	135 407	144 775	28	144 803
Preparatory education	90 567	54	90 621	99 421	35	99 456
Vocational and professional training	15 947	2 128	18 075	23 039	2 761	25 800
Other activities	10 921	1 834	12 755	9 886	674	10 560
Total I	252 810	4 048	256 858	277 121	3 498	280 619
II. Health services						
Environmental sanitation	16 286	610	16 896	19 804	139	19 943
Nutrition and supplementary feeding	1 813		1 813	561		561
Department of Environmental Affairs			0		304	304
Medical services	58 631	1 358	59 989	65 301	1 560	66 861
Total II	76 730	1 968	78 698	85 666	2 003	87 669
III. Relief and social services						
Relief services	16 962	38 200	55 162	19 493	45 986	65 479
Social services	3 741	1	3 742	3 307		3 307
Total III	20 703	38 201	58 904	22 800	45 986	68 786
IV. Operational services						
Supply and transport services	31 228	(2 014)	29 214	29 980	4 767	34 747
Architectural and engineering services	11 904		11 904	13 304		13 304
Production and self-supporting units	17		17			0
Total IV	43 149	(2 014)	41 135	43 284	4 767	48 051
V. Common services						
General management	30 450	166	30 616	34 027	159	34 186
Administrative services	46 778		46 778	49 410		49 410
Total V	77 228	166	77 394	83 437	159	83 596
Total General Fund	470 620	42 369	512 989	512 308	56 413	568 721

	1992-1993 approved budget			1994-1995 proposed estimates		
	Cash	In kind	Total	Cash	In kind	Total
B. Funded ongoing activities						
Education services	9 087	243	9 330	6 377	152	6 529
Health services	408	19 587	19 995	2 738	22 865	25 603
Relief and social services	924	6	930	1 128	19	1 147
Operational services				41		41
Common services	6		6	9		9
Total, funded ongoing activities	10 425	19 836	30 261	10 293	23 036	33 329
C. Capital and special projects						
Education services	17 321		17 321	19 572		19 572
Health services	4 105		4 105	4 735		4 735
Relief and social services	2 691		2 691	1 858		1 858
Operational services	1 901		1 901	945		945
Common services	2 737		2 737	3 135		3 135
Total, Capital and special projects	28 755	0	28 755	30 245	0	30 245
Grand total	509 800	62 205	572 005	552 846	79 449	632 295

Table 2. UNRWA 1994-1995: Proposed regular biennial budget estimates

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1994 proposed estimates			1995 proposed estimates			1994-1995 proposed estimates		
	Cash	In kind	Total	Cash	In kind	Total	Cash	In kind	Total
A. General Fund									
I. Education services									
Elementary education	70 697	14	70 711	74 078	14	74 092	144 775	28	144 803
Preparatory education	48 645	17	48 662	50 776	18	50 794	99 421	35	99 456
Vocational and professional training	11 447	1 379	12 826	11 592	1 382	12 974	23 039	2 761	25 800
Other activities	4 839	337	5 176	5 047	337	5 384	9 886	674	10 560
Total I	135 628	1 747	137 375	141 493	1 751	143 244	277 121	3 498	280 619
II. Health services									
Environmental sanitation	9 614	69	9 683	10 190	70	10 260	19 804	139	19 943
Nutrition and supplementary feeding	278		278	283		283	561	0	561
Department of Environmental Affairs		152	152		152	152	0	304	304
Medical services	32 273	757	33 030	33 028	803	33 831	65 301	1 560	66 861
Total II	42 165	978	43 143	43 501	1 025	44 526	85 666	2 003	87 669
III. Relief and social services									
Relief services	9 620	22 367	31 987	9 873	23 619	33 492	19 493	45 986	65 479
Social services	1 706		1 706	1 601		1 601	3 307	0	3 307
Total III	11 326	22 367	33 693	11 474	23 619	35 093	22 800	45 986	68 786
IV. Operational services									
Supply and transport services	14 688	2 131	16 819	15 292	2 636	17 928	29 980	4 769	34 747
Architectural and engineering services	6 447		6 447	6 857		6 857	13 304	0	13 304
Production and self-supporting units			0			0	0	0	0
Total IV	21 135	2 131	23 266	22 149	2 636	24 785	43 284	4 767	48 051
V. Common services									
General management	16 802	79	16 881	17 225	80	17 305	34 027	159	34 186
Administrative services	23 778		23 778	25 632		25 632	49 410	0	49 410
Total V	40 580	79	40 659	42 857	80	42 937	83 437	159	83 596
Total, General Fund	250 834	27 302	278 136	261 474	29 111	290 585	512 308	56 413	568 721
B. Funded ongoing activities									
Education services	3 188	69	3 257	3 189	83	3 272	6 377	152	6 529
Health services	1 332	10 993	12 325	1 406	11 872	13 278	2 738	22 865	25 603
Relief and social services	530	9	539	598	10	608	1 128	19	1 147
Operational services	26		26	15		15	41	0	41
Common services	4		4	5		5	9	0	9
Total, Funded ongoing activities	5 080	11 071	16 151	5 213	11 965	17 178	10 293	23 036	33 329

	1994 proposed estimates			1995 proposed estimates			1994-1995 proposed estimates		
	Cash	In kind	Total	Cash	In kind	Total	Cash	In kind	Total
C. Capital and special projects									
Education services	9 805		9 805	9 767		9 767	19 572	0	19 572
Health services	2 115		2 115	2 620		2 620	4 735	0	4 735
Relief and social services	1 035		1 035	823		823	1 858	0	1 858
Operational services	470		470	475		475	945	0	945
Common services	1 349		1 349	1 786		1 786	3 135	0	3 135
Total, Capital and special projects	14 774	0	14 774	15 471	0	15 471	30 245	0	30 245
Grand total	270 688	38 373	309 061	282 158	41 076	323 234	552 846	79 449	632 295

Table 3. Summary by programme and service of the 1992-1993 approved budget and 1994-1995 proposed biennial budget estimates

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1992-1993 approved budget				1994-1995 proposed estimates			
	Cash	In kind	Total		Cash	In kind	Total	
Education services	279 218	4 291	283 509	(49.6%)	303 070	3 650	306 720	(48.5%)
Health services	81 243	21 555	102 798	(18.0%)	93 139	24 868	118 007	(18.7%)
Relief and social services	24 318	38 207	62 525	(10.9%)	25 786	46 005	71 791	(11.3%)
Operation services	45 050	(2 014)	43 036	(7.5%)	44 270	4 767	49 037	(7.8%)
Common services	79 971	166	80 137	(14.0%)*	86 581	159	86 740	(13.7%)*
Total	509 800	62 205	572 005		552 846	79 449	632 295	

* Unadjusted. For an analysis of common services costs against total costs, see annex IV.

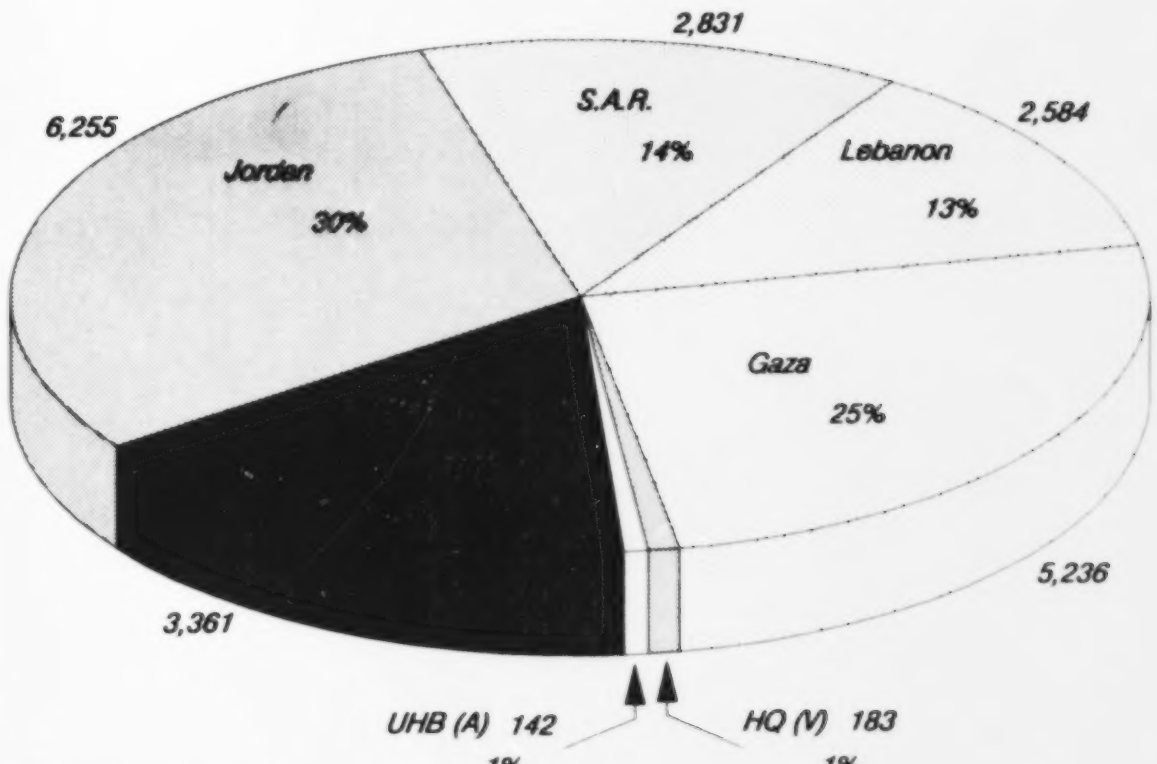
E. Staffing

18. Staff costs make up a large part of UNRWA's operational budget, as shown in table 4, parts I, II and IV. These costs are carefully controlled and monitored throughout the operational year. The planning assumptions for the 1994-1995 budget were: (a) to allow an increase in the education, health and relief and social services programmes to meet additional requirements due to the growth in population, and (b) to allow a limited increase in staffing levels in operational and common services to cope with the increasing demands for programme support. Table 5 contains the staffing table of the Agency. It indicates the source of funding (regular budget and extrabudgetary funds) and shows the total number of staff employed. Efforts to improve the productivity of staff are continuing through Agency-wide training programmes and the introduction of improved equipment and facilities. The chart below shows the distribution of local area posts by field for 1994-1995.

19. The total number of regular budget area staff posts in the Agency in 1992-1993 is 19,732. It is planned that this number will increase by 860 posts only to a total of 20,592 posts in 1994-1995. This represents an increase of 4.4 per cent over two years or 2.2 per cent per year. A vast majority, i.e., 505 of the new posts, are teacher posts required to meet natural growth in the school population and to cater for the enhanced curriculum introduced in schools in Jordan and the West Bank. Table 6 shows an analysis of the area staff posts by major occupational category.

Local Area Posts

1994 - 95 Regular Budget



Total No. of Posts : 20,592

Note: Headquarters only accounts for 2 per cent of the total number of area posts.

Table 4. Summary of the budget estimates classified by expenditure groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Description	1992-1993 approved biennial budget	1994-1995 proposed biennial budget
I. United Nations-funded staff costs		
International	20 605	20 440
II. UNRWA-funded staff costs		
International	6 108	5 601
Locally recruited	350 002	381 498
Total II	356 110	387 099
III. Other costs		
General stores	18 668	20 515
Medical supplies	10 581	11 446
Automotive supplies	3 531	3 517
Basic commodities (fresh food)	1 909	1 551
Rent	2 324	2 710
Utilities	4 250	4 459
Construction	2 028	2 168
Maintenance of premises and equipment	7 477	9 139
Equipment (including vehicles)	10 107	10 190
Subsidies	8 152	14 991
Hospitalization	13 398	12 724
Reserves	3 003	10 045
Travel	4 594	4 773
Communications	1 877	2 106
Training	1 348	1 147
Hire of transport	2 609	908
Port and customs fees	2 983	559
Insurance	525	639
Miscellaneous services	11 172	9 278
Contras and miscellaneous income	(6 205)	(7 803)
Total III	104 331	115 062
IV. Supplies and services in kind		
1. International staff costs	5 393	4 941
2. Other costs		
Basic commodities	56 138	71 361
Rent	310	265
Utilities	306	138
Hire of transport		1 053

	Description	1992-1993 approved biennial budget	1994-1995 proposed biennial budget
	Port and customs fees		1 671
	Miscellaneous services	57	20
	Subtotal 2	56 811	74 508
	Total IV	62 204	79 449
	Total I to IV	543 250	602 050
V.	Capital and special projects	28 755	30 245
	Grand total	572 005	632 295

Note: For a further breakdown of these costs, see annex VI below.

Table 5. Staff posts by grade

Description	Established posts - United Nations		Posts per UNRWA budget		Posts provided by WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF		Grand Total	
	1992-1993	1994-1995	1992-1993	1994-1995	1992-1993	1994-1995	1992-1993	1994-1995
Professional and above								
USG	1	1					1	1
ASG	1						1	0
D-2	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	5
D-1	10	10					10	10
P-5	16	16	5	6	8	7	29	29
P-4	36	36	16	16	10	9	62	61
P-3	15	15	4	5			19	20
P-2/1	2	2	4	2	—	2	6	6
Subtotal	82	82	30	30	20	20	132	132
General Service								
Other services	10	10	1	—	—	—	11	10
Subtotal	10	10	1	0	0	0	11	10
Area staff								
G-19				10			0	10
18			16	6			16	6
17			16	27			16	27
16			106	93			106	93
15			130	146			130	146
14			284	285			284	285
13			75	83			75	83
12			414	517			414	517
11			235	268			235	268
10			2 658	2 946			2 658	2 946
9			2 162	2 312			2 162	2 312
8			5 929	5 622			5 929	5 622
7			1 502	1 532			1 502	1 532
6			1 713	2 191			1 713	2 191
5			789	898			789	898
4			310	247			310	247
3			171	159			171	159
2			402	374			402	374
1	—	—	2 820	2 876	—	—	2 820	2 876
Subtotal	0	0	19 732	20 592	0	0	19 732	20 592
Grand total	92	92	19 763	20 622	20	20	19 875	20 734

Table 6. Analysis of area staff posts by major occupational category

Occupational categories		1992-1993		1994-1995		Increase
Teaching posts		11 937		12 442		505
Instructors		553		549		(4)
Professors		0		6		6
School attendants		808		828		20
Doctors/dentists		250		280		30
Nurses		582		597		15
Assistant pharmacists		120		122		2
Midwives		136		140		4
Laboratory technician/ helper		101		109		8
Sanitation labourers		1 151		1 210		59
Engineers		61		83		22
Drivers		329		402		73
Social workers		168		173		5
Manual labourer:						
Cleaners	420		428		8	
Labourers	181		169		(12)	
Kitchen workers	143		86		(57)	
Messengers	63		58		(5)	
Distributors	35		73		38	
Cooks	45		31		(14)	
Launderers	27		28		1	
Guards	309	1 223	378	1 251	69	28
Office clerks		496		539		43
Typists/secretaries		246		267		21
Education administration posts		323		340		17
Health administration posts		132		135		3
Relief administration posts		159		163		4
Operational services administration posts		116		116		0
Common services administration posts		233		237		4
Other miscellaneous posts		608		603		(5)
Total		19 732		20 592		860

Note: For a further breakdown of these posts, see annex VII.

F. Non-staff costs

20. As shown in table 4, parts III and IV, budgeted expenditure on non-staff costs in 1994-1995 under the General Fund and funded ongoing activities is $189.6 million, compared to $161.1 million in 1992-1993. The major increase in 1994-1995 is in the cost of donated basic commodities, representing an increase of $15.2 million over 1992-1993. As explained in paragraph 14 above, it is mainly because these donations are budgeted in 1994-1995 at higher prices than those used in the originally approved 1992-1993 budget. They do not represent any large increase in quantity. The increase of $6.8 million in subsidies is mainly accounted for by the shift in resource priorities from buying blankets and clothes for special hardship cases to giving cash subsidies which are more useful now to Palestine refugees facing increasingly difficult socio-economic conditions. The increase in reserves is explained mainly by anticipated savings likely to arise from the planned redeployment of operational units from the Vienna Headquarters to the area of operations during 1994-1995.

VII. PROGRAMMES AND SERVICES

21. UNRWA is currently operating three regular substantive programmes providing direct services to the Palestine refugees. These programmes are (a) education, (b) health and (c) relief and social services. In addition UNRWA provides operational and common services in support of the substantive programmes, which are at times also referred to as services. The 1994-1995 proposed budget by share of each programme and service is shown below.

Table 7. Education programme

	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	West Bank	Head-quarters	Total
			(Thousands of United States dollars)				
1990-1991 expenditure	67 350	24 858	42 594	69 628	39 430	5 703	249 518
1992-1993 approved budget	70 343	24 174	41 335	76 195	42 208	28 534	283 509
1994-1995 proposed budget	80 949	34 834	26 147	90 962	94 367	24 461	306 720
Number of students:							
1992-1993	104 752	33 172	60 216	152 350	42 267		392 757
1993-1994	110 219	34 126	61 321	154 341	46 261		406 268
1994-1995	115 318	34 833	62 303	155 564	47 514		415 532
Number of area staff:							
1992-1993	3 221	1 530	2 030	5 154	2 112	69	14 116
1994-1995	3 721	1 589	2 089	5 065	2 171	62	14 697

22. Estimated costs for the education programme amount to $306.7 million in 1994-1995, an increase of $23.2 million or 8.2 per cent over the 1992-1993 approved budget. The increase in the budget at Headquarters is due to the inclusion of provisions for cost-of-living staff increases Agency-wide. The major portion of these provisions will be spent in the area of operations where most of the staff work. The apparent decline in the dollar value of the 1994-1995 proposed Syrian Arab Republic budget is because the actual local currency budget has been converted at the more favourable exchange rate of $1 : LS 26.6 as compared to the previous official rate of $1 : LS 11.20 used for 1992-1993 and prior years. The education programme's expenditure and budget position is displayed in the chart below.

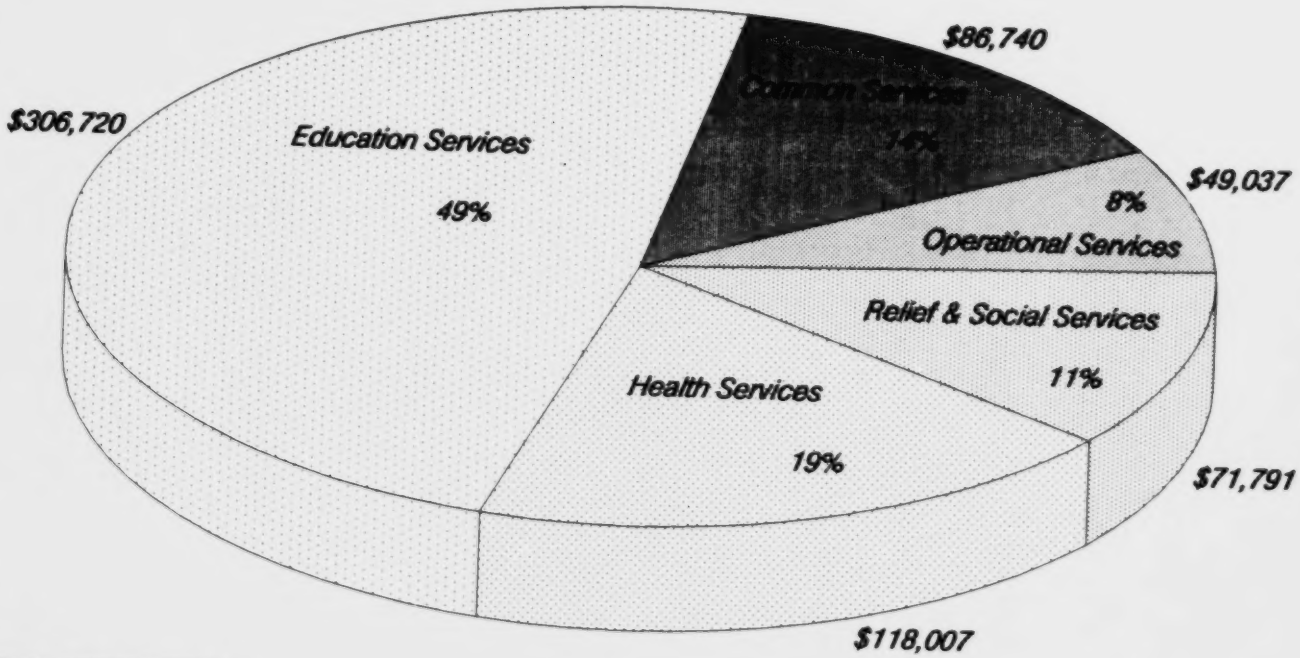
23. Education is the Agency's largest programme and consists of the basic cycle of elementary and preparatory education for refugee children, which accounts for 85 per cent of total education expenditure. The refugee population growth rate, about 3.5 per cent per year, requires substantial increases in the teaching staff and new classrooms to keep pace with the school population, which will grow from 393,000 pupils in 1992-1993 to 416,000 at the end of the biennium 1994-1995. The graph below shows the trend of this increase.

24. The proposed budget provides for 505 new teaching positions over the two-year period. The two graphs below display the number of students and staff by field.

1994 - 1995 Proposed Biennial Budget

Cash & In-Kind

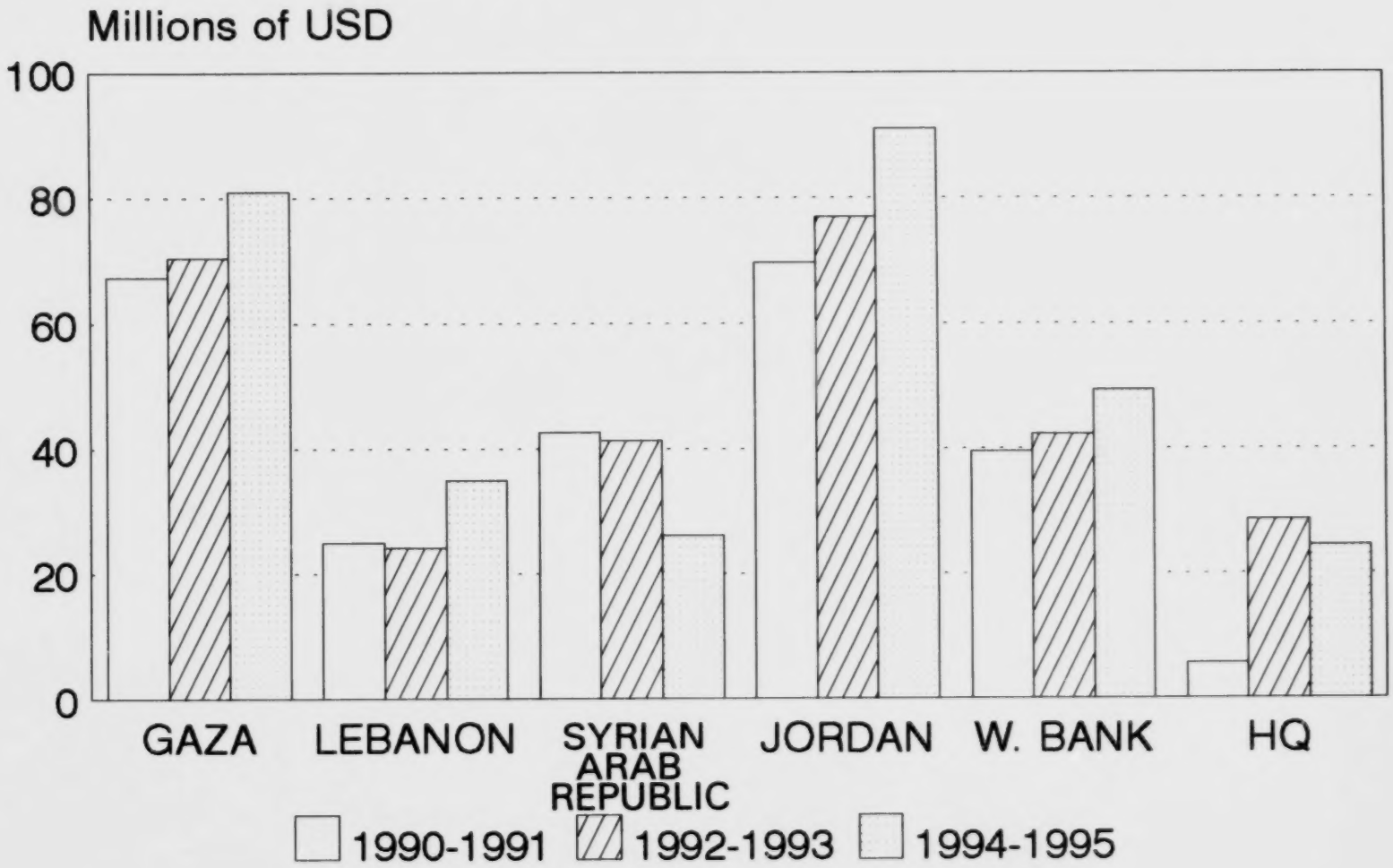
(000' US $)



Total Budget $ 632,295

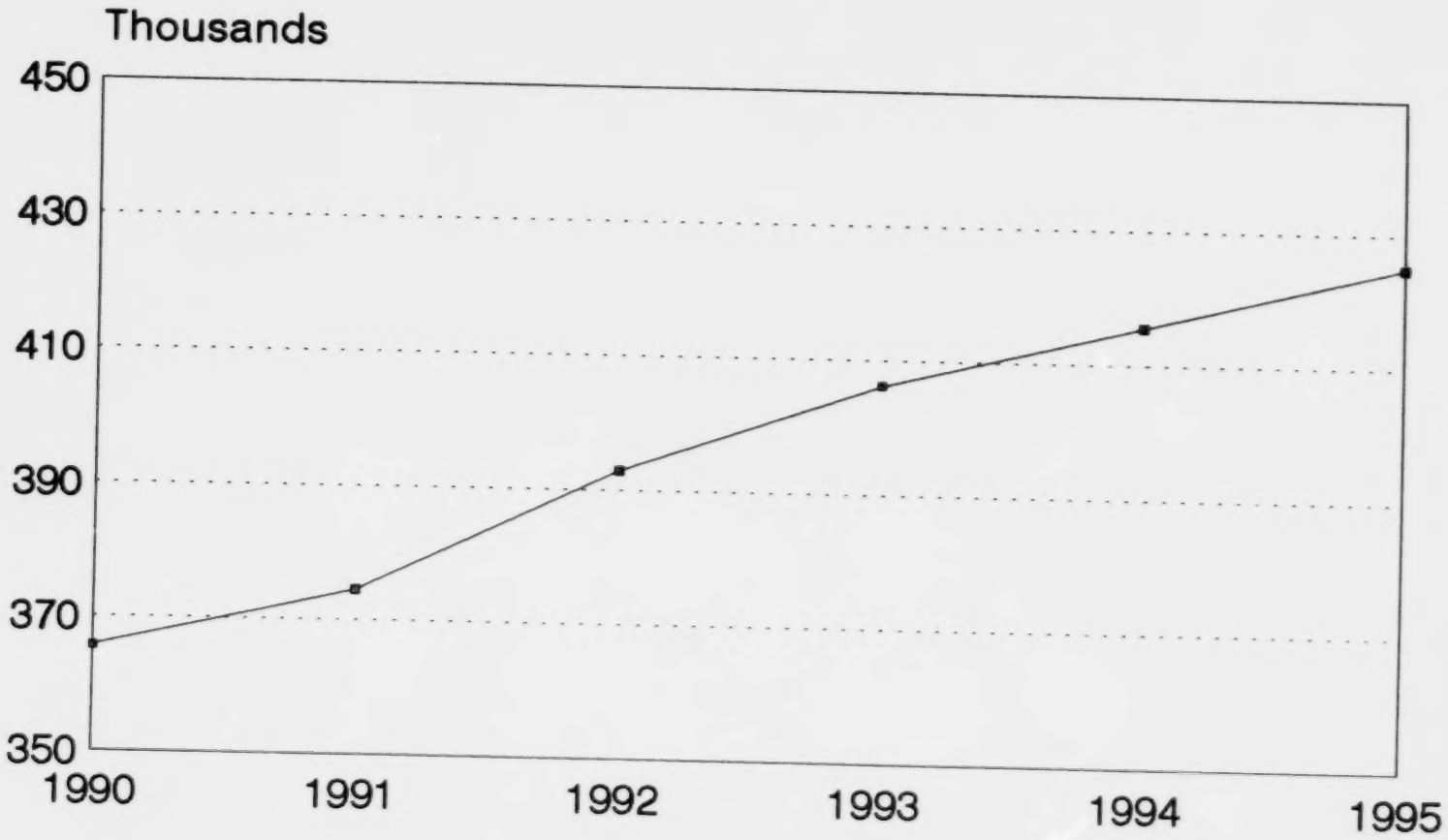
Note: The common services portion is unadjusted. For an analysis of common services costs against total costs, see annex IV.

EXPENDITURE & BUDGET



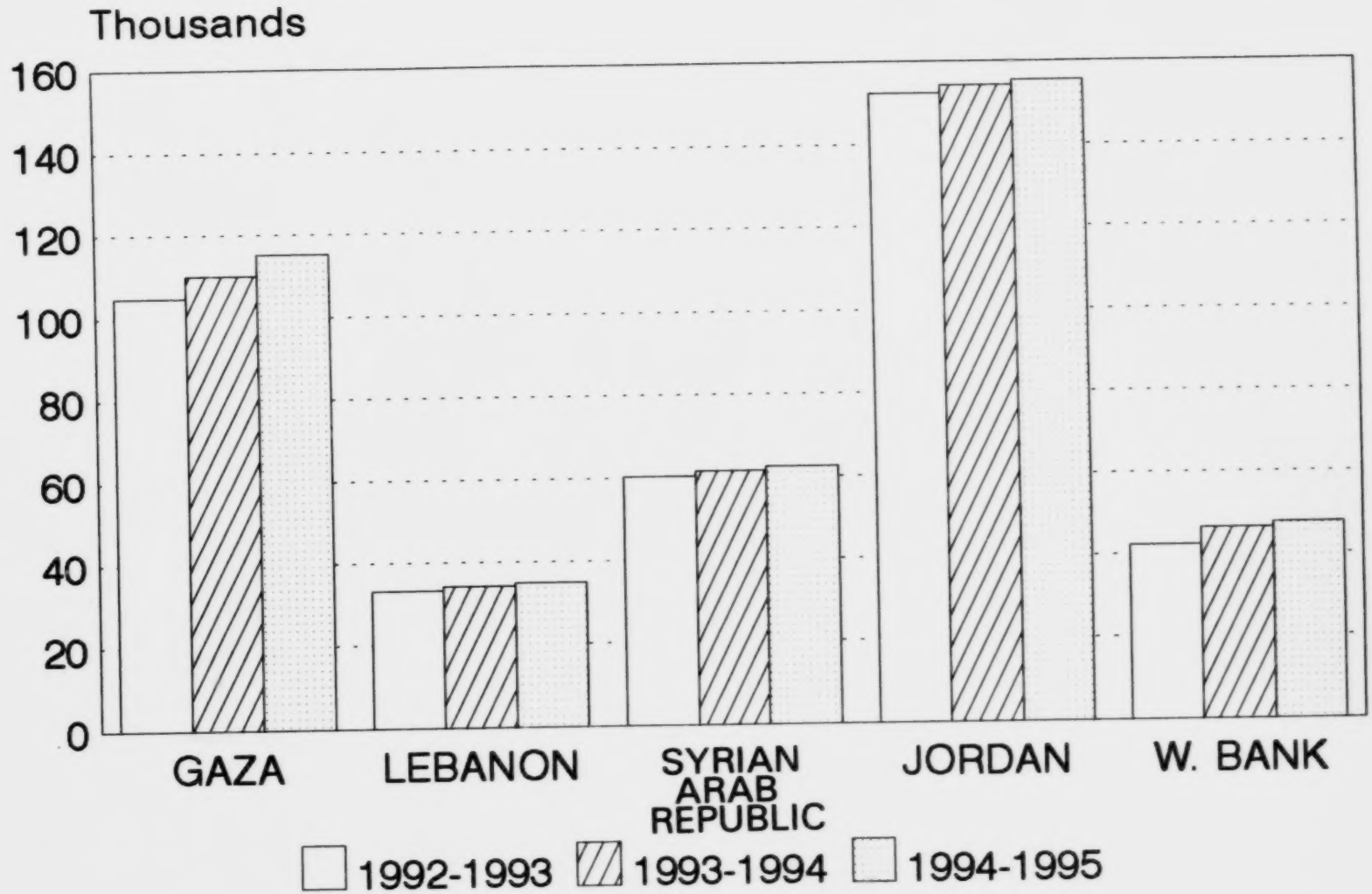
90-91 figures represent actual expenditure incurred
93-95 figures represent budget allotments

ENROLMENTS IN AGENCY SCHOOLS
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED

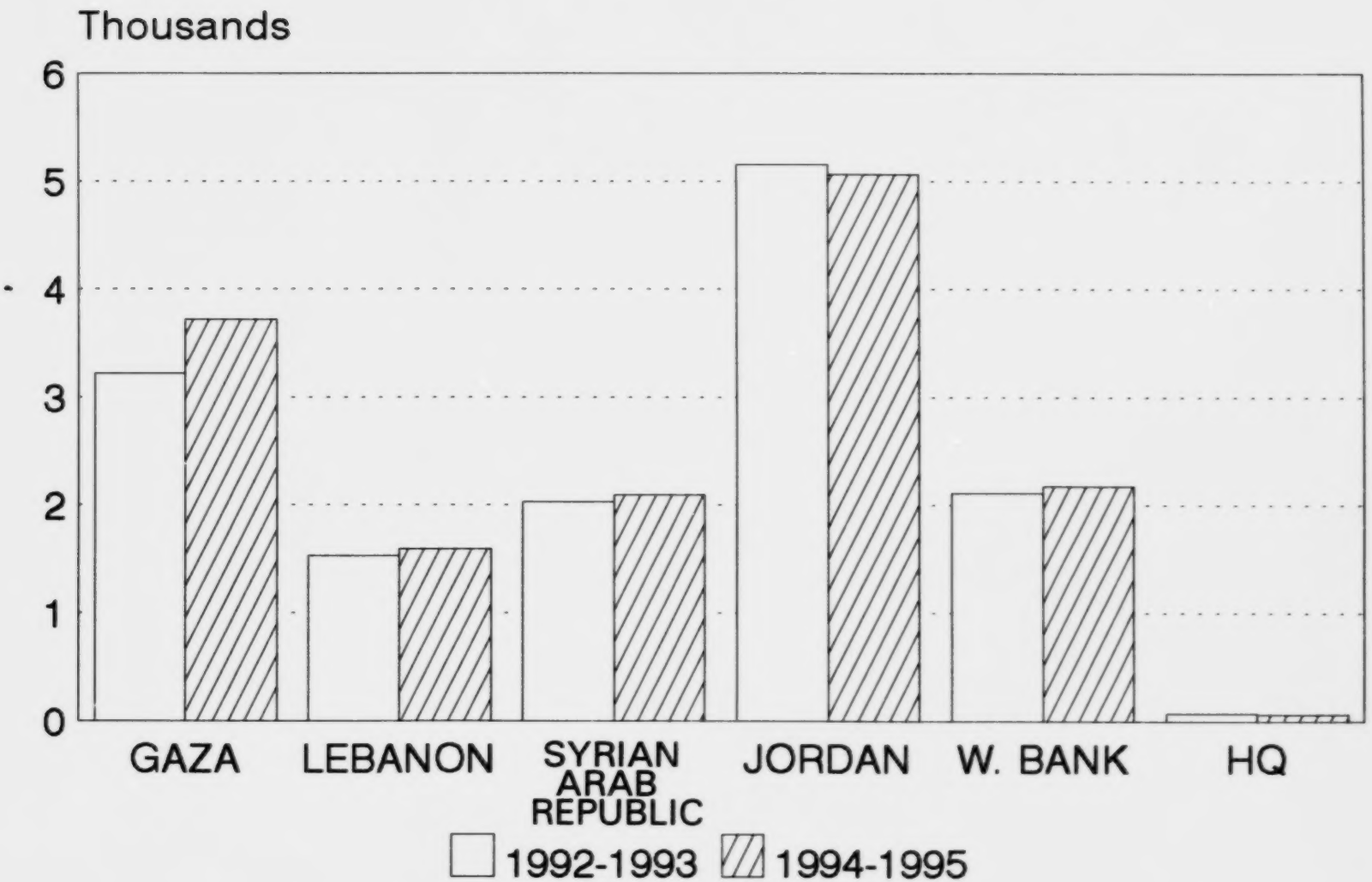


90-92 figures represent actual enrolments
93-95 figures represent projected enrolments

No. of Students



No. of Area Staff



General education

25. The aim of this subprogramme is to provide pupils with a sound basic education, within the framework of the host Governments' prescribed school curricula, and in accordance with the cultural heritage and educational needs of Palestine refugees.

26. The subprogramme covers the school grades for which the host Governments mandate compulsory education: grades 1-9, and in Jordan and Lebanon grades 1-10. Because the host Government of Jordan has recently added a 10th year to its general education cycle, UNRWA schools have added a 10th year in the Jordan field in 1992/93. UNRWA should have added a 10th year in the West Bank also starting in 1993/94, but because of financial restraints the implementation of this plan was postponed. UNRWA does not operate secondary schools. Palestine refugee students at this level attend private or government schools - in the latter case, free of charge.

27. Pupils generally enter the education cycle at age 6. In academic year 1992/93, the subprogramme served 392,757 pupils: 267,975 in the elementary cycle (grades 1-6), and 124,782 in the preparatory or lower secondary cycle (grades 7-9 or 7-10). The following table shows the relationship between UNRWA schools, pupils and teachers for the current 1992/93 school year.

UNRWA schools, pupils and teachers

	Schools			Pupils			Teaching staff a/
	Elementary	Preparatory	Total	Elementary	Preparatory	Total	
Male	130	141	271	116 043	60 044	176 087	5 957
Female	128	139	267	111 558	57 614	169 172	5 360
Co-education	60	43	103	40 374	7 124	47 498	-
Total	318	323	641	267 975	124 782	392 757	11 317

a/ Including head teachers and assistant head teachers; however, excluding teacher posts filled on a temporary assistance basis and additional teacher intake planned for the school year 1993/94.

28. UNRWA schools continue to operate on a very economical basis with an average student-teacher ratio of 40:4 at the elementary level and 30:9 at the preparatory level. The annual cost per student enrolled is also very low by regional as well as international standards, averaging about $289 per student for elementary and $410 per student for the preparatory level. The cost per pupil varies between each field because of differences in salary scales, class occupancy rates, the extent of double shifting and the amount of funds included in each field's budget for school construction. Of the 12,243 staff members serving in the Agency's education programme, about 93 per cent are involved directly in classroom teaching duties.

29. UNRWA was one of the first school systems in the Middle East to achieve [illegible] enrolment of boys and girls (in the 1960s). In 1992/93, 49 per cent [illegible] pupils were girls. The table below gives a breakdown of the current (19[illegible]/93) UNRWA school premises.

UNRWA school premises

	UNRWA owned	Rented	Rent free	Total
Male	126	18	--	144
Female	115	23	--	138
Co-education	34	39	4	77
Male/female occupancy a/	30	19	3	52
Total	305 b/	99	7	411

a/ School building used as a girls/boys school in the morning shift and as a boys/girls school in the afternoon shift.

b/ Including 12 prefabricated school buildings.

30. An area of major concern is the heavy reliance on double shifts in many of the elementary and preparatory schools and the seriously overcrowded conditions in most schools. UNRWA operates 411 school buildings, which in fact function as 641 schools. This is because approximately three quarters of UNRWA schools operate two shifts. Besides overcrowding, many schools are dilapidated: 24 per cent are rented and 12 buildings are prefabricated "temporary" structures over 25 years old. The accelerating growth of the school-age refugee population, particularly in Gaza, the West Bank and Jordan, is outpacing the Agency's ability to obtain funding for new classroom construction. In the biennium (1994-1995), $2.2 million is allocated for the construction of 89 additional classrooms, which provide only for the increased school population with no reduction in the number of double-shift schools.

31. The quality of education provided in Agency schools is monitored closely through regular examinations. Over the last decade, success rates for UNRWA students in host country referenced examinations have been very high. Of special concern, however, is the impact on students in Gaza and the West Bank of school closures and disruptions, particularly in the crucial elementary grades. From the onset of the intifada in December 1987 through school year 1991/92, UNRWA schools in the occupied territory lost an annual average of 27 per cent of their school time owing to curfews, military closures, general strikes and other disruptions. In 1992/93, losses continued at around 15 per cent. International standardized tests in science and mathematics for eighth-grade students conducted in Jordan and the West Bank during 1992 showed that results among West Bank students were far below those of their counter-parts in Jordan. That was a clear indication of the significant adverse effect of these frequent school closures and disruptions. Although special measures have been taken to provide self-learning materials to try and compensate for lost classroom time, such measures are only a partial compensation at best.

Vocational and technical training

32. UNRWA operates eight vocational and technical training centres, offering 47 courses. Three centres are located in the West Bank, two in Jordan and one each in Gaza, the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon. Most centres are residential as well as serving day-students. The Gaza Training Centre is the only day centre.

33. The Agency's centres offer two types of training: vocational courses, which require for admission completion of the third grade of preparatory education (9 years); and semi-professional technical and commercial courses,

which require for admission 12 years of general education (elementary, preparatory and secondary). Vocational courses cover the mechanical/metal, electrical and building trades. Typical titles are auto-electrician, diesel and office machine mechanics, construction, plumber, welder and dressmaker. In 1993, 2,703 trainees were enrolled. Post secondary semi-professional courses cover a broad range of paramedical, commercial and technical/technological fields. Typical titles include architectural draughtsman, electronics, laboratory technician, assistant physiotherapist, business and office practice. In 1992/93, 1,680 trainees were enrolled, over 43 per cent of whom were women. Enrolment for the 1994-1995 biennium, for both vocational and post-secondary semi-professional courses, will increase to approximately 5,000 students, about 1,100 of whom are women.

34. The centres, designed in the 1950s through the 1970s with the help of UNESCO, have earned a high reputation in the Middle East. For example, in January 1992, UNRWA's three training centres in the West Bank (Ramallah Women's Training Centre, Kalandia Training Centre and Ramallah Men's Training Centre) ranked first, third and fifth respectively out of 16 West Bank colleges which participated in government-held community college examinations. (The Ramallah Women's Training Centre, established in the mid-1960s, was in fact the first residential community college for women in the Arab world.) Nearly 46,000 Palestine refugees have graduated from UNRWA's vocational/technical education subprogramme since 1952.

35. In the occupied territory, UNRWA's four training centres were closed for prolonged periods, most notably in 1988, 1989 and the first quarter of 1990. Losses of training days have continued. For example, in 1992/93, nearly one third of training days were lost. In addition, traditionally, many graduates of UNRWA's vocational training courses found employment in the Gulf region, but opportunities have been reduced sharply following the Gulf war. In view of this, the Agency introduced in Gaza and the West Bank short-term vocational training courses of 20 or 40 weeks duration aimed at meeting the immediate needs of the local labour market. The selection of courses offered is also reoriented to give more emphasis to the employment market in the five fields of operation to make greater use of UNRWA's vocational training capabilities to support local income generation projects sponsored by the Agency.

Pre-service teacher training

36. In addition to vocational and technical training, UNRWA has offered two-year community college level pre-service teacher training for over 30 years. By 1993, nearly 14,500 young men and women had graduated from this programme and at the start of the 1992/93 scholastic year, 770 trainees were enrolled at Amman Training Centre, Ramallah Men's Training Centre and Ramallah Women's Training Centre. However, in view of a poor labour market and the fact that a 1988 mandate of the Government of Jordan requires all school teachers to possess a four-year university degree by 1997, UNRWA has decided to phase out its two-year teacher training programme by reducing the 1992/93 school year trainees to 645 and the 1993/94 school year trainees to 440. The phased-out teacher training programme in Jordan and the West Bank will be replaced by educational sciences faculties offering a first-level university degree providing pre-service teacher training to 200 students per year.

In-service teacher training

37. Over 20 courses are offered to about 1,000 UNRWA teachers or other key educational staff per year through courses organized by the Institute of Education at UNRWA Headquarters, Amman, and implemented by the education development centres in the fields. Courses cover curriculum enrichment and

staff development for all subjects, general education through vocational/technical/pre-service teacher training. In 1964, when this programme began, only 10 per cent of UNRWA teachers were professionally qualified. In 1993, over 96 per cent are professionally qualified. From the 1993/94 school year onwards, it is planned to upgrade the qualifications of more than 6,000 in-service teachers in Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza to the first university degree level.

University scholarships

38. Awardees are selected from successful candidates of secondary school final examinations or Tawjihi, and receive financial assistance for first-level university study in institutions of higher education in the Arab world and in Turkey. More than two thirds of the scholarships are in engineering, medicine and science, reflecting the career aspirations of Palestine refugees. In 1992/93, a total of 746 scholarships were awarded. Over one third of scholarship holders are women. Approximately half of the scholarships were funded by UNRWA and half by external donors (Japan, Switzerland and Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO)).

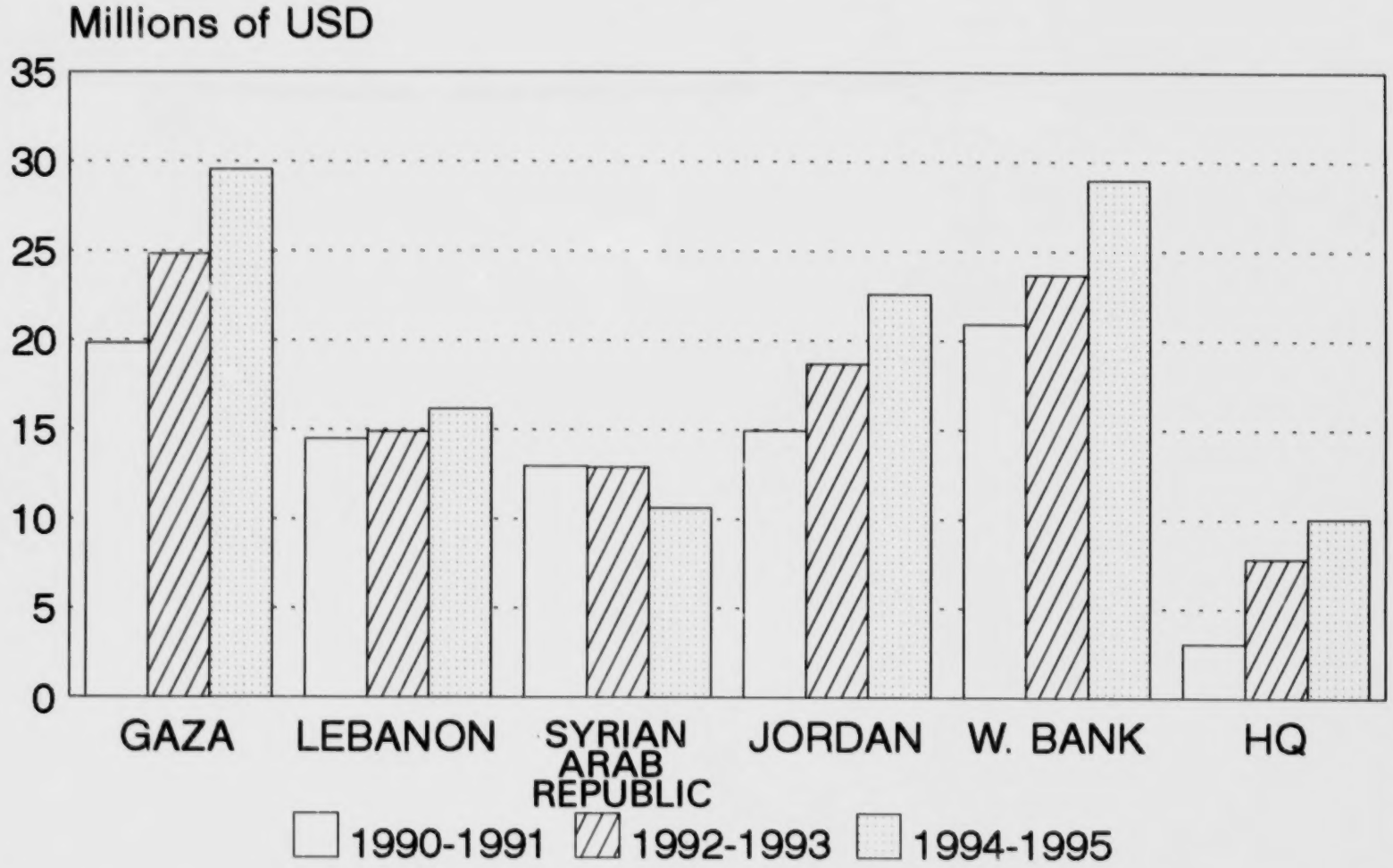
Table 8. Health programme

	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	West Bank	Head-quarters	Total
	(Thousands of United States dollars)						
1990-1991 expenditure	19 849	14 498	12 948	14 972	20 897	3 072	86 236
1992-1993 approved budget	24 809	14 925	12 895	18 697	23 668	7 804	102 798
1994-1995 proposed budget	29 586	16 188	10 615	22 578	29 016	10 024	118 007
Number of beneficiaries:							
1992-1993	560 882	329 499	307 579	1 018 688	456 275	-	2 672 923
1994-1995	576 800	339 900	317 200	1 049 600	470 000	-	2 752 500
Number of area staff:							
1992-1993	799	548	405	818	615	18	3 203
1994-1995	797	523	404	774	629	17	3 144

39. Estimated costs for the health programme amount to $118 million in 1994-1995, which is an increase of $15.2 million or 14.8 per cent over the 1992-1993 approved budget. The increase in the budget at Headquarters is due to the inclusion of provisions for cost-of-living staff increases Agency-wide. The major portion of these provisions will be spent in the area of operations where most of the staff work. The apparent decline in the dollar value of the 1994-1995 proposed Syrian Arab Republic budget is because the actual local currency budget has been converted at the more favourable exchange rate of $1 : LS 26.6 as compared to the previous official rate of $1 : LS 11.20 used for 1992-1993 and prior years. The expenditure and budget position of this programme by field is displayed in the chart below.

40. The aim of the health programme is to provide essential health services to eligible Palestine refugees on a level consistent with the public health programmes of host Governments for their own population. These services comprise medical care (both preventive and curative), environmental health in refugee camps and a nutrition and supplementary feeding subprogramme.

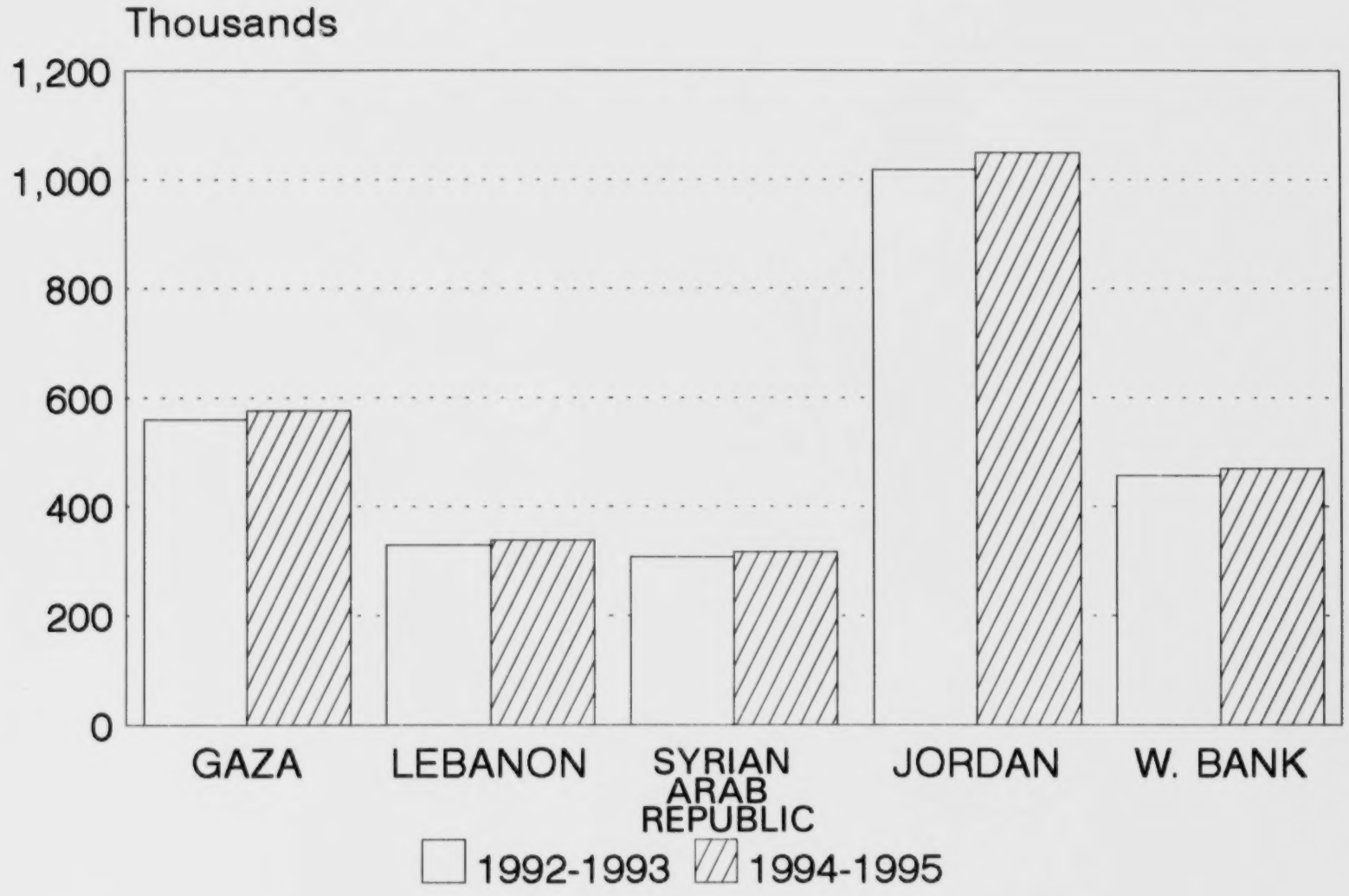
EXPENDITURE & BUDGET



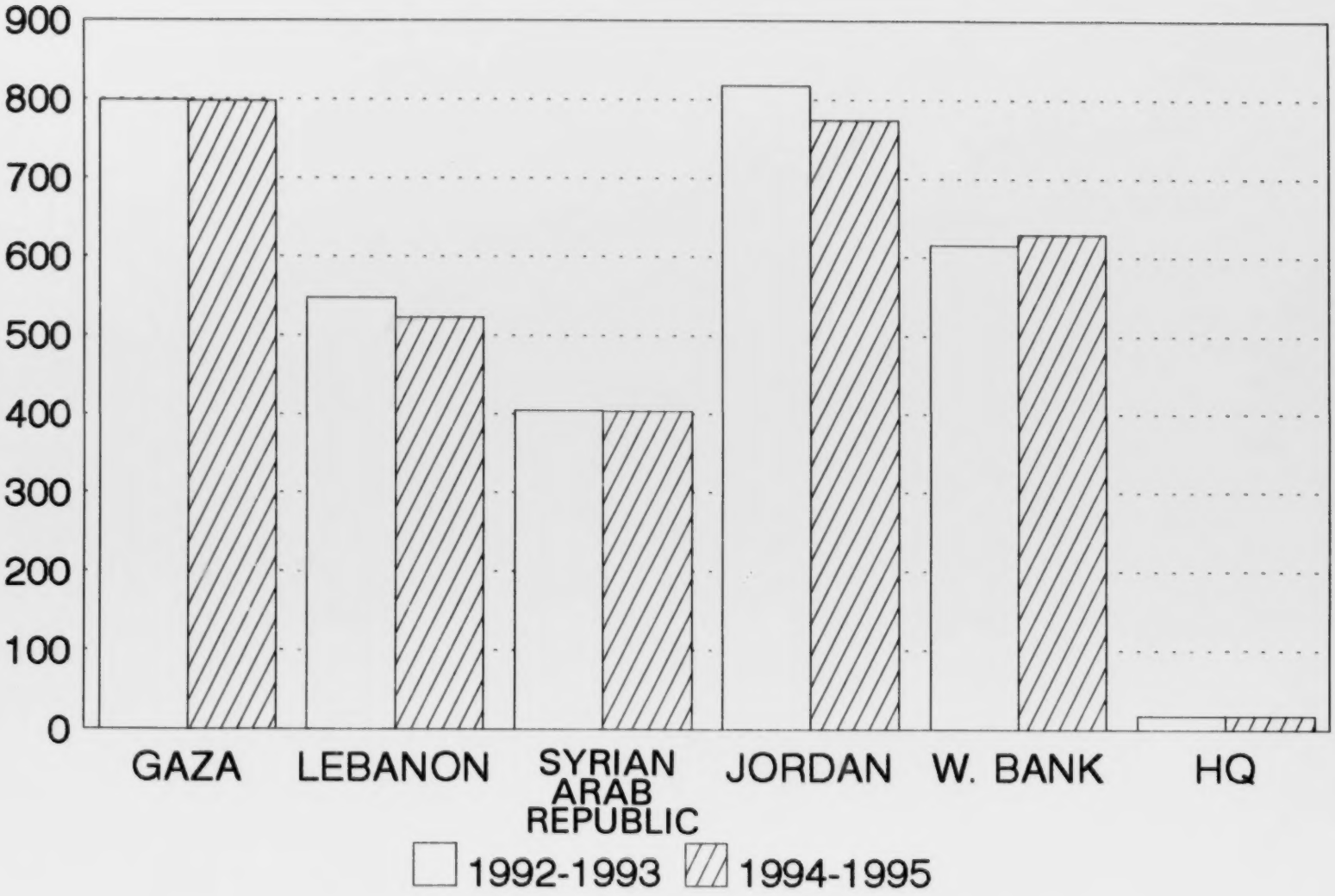
90-91 figures represent actual expenditure incurred
93-95 figures represent budget allotments

41. The UNRWA Health Department employs 3,203 professional and auxiliary health staff in 1992-1993, including 207 doctors and dentists, 683 nurses, hygienists and midwives and 230 paramedical staff to deliver primary health care services to some 2.6 million Palestine refugees eligible for health services. The two charts below show the number of beneficiaries and staff (actual and projected) in the health programme:

No. of Beneficiaries



No. of Area Staff



The number of area health staff in Gaza is high in proportion to the number of beneficiaries when compared to the other fields, mainly for the following reasons. First, additional staff are required for double shifts in six out of nine camp health centres plus afternoon duty hours in other centres. Secondly, ambulance drivers/assistants are on call also for 24 hours. Thirdly, Gaza is the only field that has maternity wards attached to health centres which require to be fully staffed and operational for 24 hours. Thus extra staff are required to meet increasing demand.

Medical care services

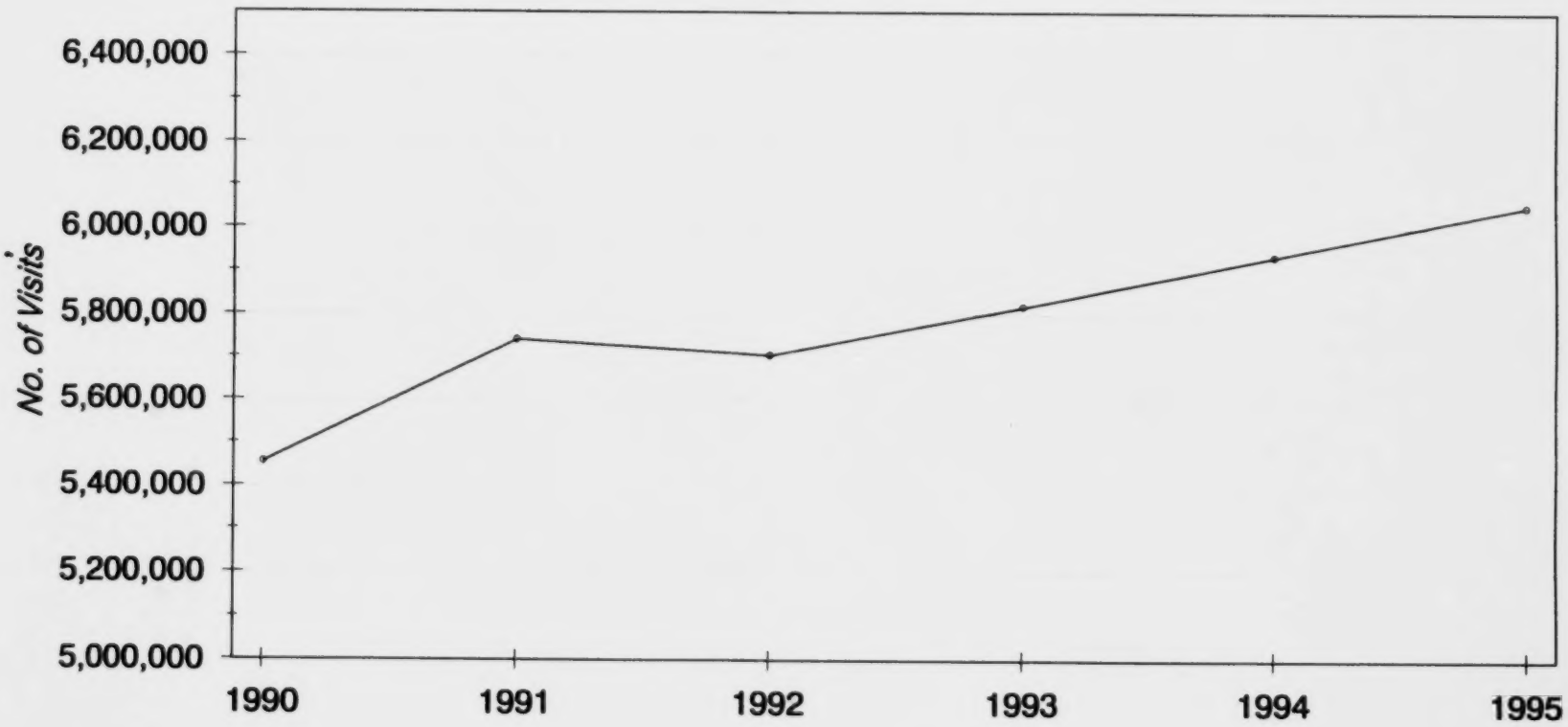
42. Medical care services, by far the largest subprogramme, provides curative and preventive medical care services, including maternal and child health care. These services are operated through UNRWA's own facilities comprising 118 health centres, 61 dental clinics, 64 laboratories and 242 specialized clinics for the control of non-communicable diseases, such as cardiovascular and ophthalmic diseases, diabetes and hypertension. Hospital services are provided through 531 subsidized beds in private hospitals and in one hospital with 36 beds run by the Agency.

43. A significant portion of the medical care services expenditure goes to primary health care and preventive medicine. The main thrust of the Agency's health programme, as reflected in its budget, is to maintain the pre-eminence of its primary health care, for it is in the primary and secondary prevention of disease, disability and mortality, in its health centre operations, that UNRWA is able to render by far the greater benefits for a surprisingly modest cost. The graph below shows an increasing trend in visits to UNRWA health clinics, confirming the importance and need for primary health care.

44. The graph also confirms the absolute need to continue funding capital projects for the construction/renovation/extension of new health premises and replacement of inferior health facilities. Therefore, included in the capital and special projects section of UNRWA's regular budget for 1994-1995 is $4.7 million for the health programme (1992-1993: $4.1 million).

Visits To UNRWA Health Clinics

1990 - 1995



90-92 Actual Figures
93-95 Projectd Figures

Hospitalization

45. It is in the provision of secondary and tertiary health care, mainly in general and specialized hospitals, that UNRWA faces major difficulties in attempting even to maintain, let alone improve upon, these services. These difficulties spring from a fundamental contradiction between the annual rate of increase in the Agency's available funds and the annual growth in cost and demand for its hospital services. Major factors pushing up these costs and demand are a population increase of more than 3 per cent per annum (particularly the growing absolute numbers of those over 50 years of age who make the greatest demand on hospital services); inflation rates of more than 5 per cent per annum and the most important forces driving upwards the cost of hospital services, namely advances in medical technology and increased expectations of the public. These are aggravated by demands for the latest diagnostic and therapeutic aids made by hospital doctors, sometimes regardless of the cost-benefit involved. It is difficult for the Agency to adopt a seemingly hard-hearted attitude towards demands for CT scans, coronary by-pass surgery, haemodialysis etc., but the money is not available to pay for all that is demanded.

46. In reality, in the last five years the Agency has been able to provide hospital care at approximately the level of 1987 or 1988 only by diverting some funds in this direction from sources outside the regular budget. In addition, some temporary expedients, such as putting "cold" surgery on waiting lists, and some real reductions in service in some fields, such as paying only for surgery and not internal medicine, or reducing the level of reimbursement of patients' hospital bills and "capping" the total amounts, have all had to be applied.

47. In 1992, nearly 20 per cent of the Health Department's cash budget was spent on hospitalization. In the proposed budget for 1994-1995 this percentage would grow to nearly 25 per cent. In the absence of additional donor funds, UNRWA would either have to substantially curtail services or extend existing cost-sharing arrangements with patients. At the same time, UNRWA is already trying to reduce its reliance on costly contractual and diagnostic services by upgrading and expanding its own diagnostic and treatment facilities.

48. Another major initiative on the Agency's part is the construction of a 232-bed general hospital in Gaza financed by special donations. This would greatly alleviate the acute shortage of hospital beds in Gaza, which has a very low ratio of only 1.27 beds per thousand population (including government hospitals, which are inaccessible to the uninsured because of the unaffordable cost).

Environmental health

49. Environmental health services are provided by UNRWA to about 913,000 refugees residing in 58 camps, in cooperation with the host Governments and local municipalities. The services include potable water to meet domestic needs and collection and disposal of refuse and liquid wastes. Overcrowding is a problem of growing concern. The refugee camp population has increased by about 75 per cent over the past 20 years, from 492,000 in December 1970 to 856,000 in December 1990. The problems associated with inadequate refuse collection systems, treatment and disposal of effluent and the quality, quantity and distribution of potable water are becoming further aggravated with the growth in population, especially in the occupied territory and Lebanon.

50. UNRWA has been able to make some modest improvements in its environmental health services, but the long-term needs far exceed the financial resources available. For 1994-1995, about $0.6 million will be allocated from the regular budget for environmental health improvements in Lebanon, Gaza and the West Bank.

In addition, the expanded programme of assistance (EPA) has received donations of about $7.7 million for specific projects to improve the environmental health infrastructure in Gaza and the West Bank. In order to strengthen future implementation, institutional development and coordination, the Department of Environmental Affairs for the Occupied Territory Located in Gaza, has recently been set up. A strategic plan is also being developed for water supply, sewerage, drainage and related works in the eight camps and adjacent municipal areas in the Gaza Strip.

Nutrition and supplementary feeding

51. The nutrition and supplementary feeding subprogramme protects and promotes the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups of Palestine refugees consisting of children (6-36 months), pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculosis out-patients. The programme for 1994-1995, although reduced, will continue to protect and promote the nutritional status of vulnerable groups of Palestine refugees by distributing baby cereals to some 250,000 children (6-36 months); rations consisting of five basic commodities to about 143,200 pregnant women and nursing mothers; and rations consisting of eight basic commodities to about 700 tuberculosis out-patients.

Health protection and promotion

52. In essence, health protection and promotion is a functional programme backing the development of activities concerned with prevention at the different levels of the Agency's health care system. The Health Protection and Promotion Division has special responsibilities for nutrition, disease surveillance, immunization, school health and health education activities.

53. The health protection and promotion programme shares responsibilities with the Nursing Division particularly with respect to mother and child health and family planning services, with the Environmental Health Division for surveillance of communicable diseases, and with the Medical Care Services Division in controlling non-communicable diseases.

54. For the implementation of its activities, the Division relies on five field preventive medicine officers, 24 health education workers and five health education supervisors, five field nutritionists and assistant field nutritionists, and school health teams. Cooperation is also maintained with various professionals and specialists in the Agency.

Nursing services

55. During 1992, the Nursing Division continued to contribute to UNRWA's increasingly integrated and team-based approach to health care. As in previous years, particular focus has been placed on improving and expanding the quality of service delivery for maternal and child health care. A key element in this process has been the continuation and refinement of the maternal health strategy, the training of staff, particularly in the delivery of family planning services, and in improving the maternal health record system. In addition, the Nursing Division has coordinated activities aimed at improving the quality of service delivery for child health, the management of the growth-retarded child, the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, particularly diabetes mellitus, hypertension and anaemia in women and children. The ongoing health centre assessment has contributed to the process of evaluating the standard of service delivery and to the identification of approaches to improving care generally.

New initiatives

56. The Agency has undertaken a number of new initiatives in health improvement which will be continued and strengthened in the coming biennium 1994-1995, thanks to special contributions expected to be forthcoming. In addition to setting up the Department of Environmental Affairs and placing greater emphasis on primary health care, as mentioned above, the health programme will provide integrated family planning services; further develop mental health programmes; control non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes, iron deficiency anaemia and hypertension; and maintain an active training programme for human resources development via in-service and post-graduate training.

Table 9. Relief and social services programme

	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	West Bank	Head-quarters	Total
	(Thousands of United States dollars)						
1990-1991 expenditure	15 609	11 712	5 425	9 898	8 790	1 777	53 211
1992-1993 approved budget	17 446	13 020	6 550	11 525	10 349	3 635	62 525
1994-1995 proposed budget	20 960	14 980	8 120	12 582	11 552	3 597	71 791
Number of beneficiaries:							
1992-1993	603 380	328 176	314 039	1 072 561	479 023	-	2 797 179
1994-1995	657 657	357 702	342 294	1 169 061	522 121	-	3 048 845
Special hardship cases:							
1992-1993	56 220	42 833	16 711	32 764	30 047	-	178 575
1994-1995	61 642	40 485	21 714	33 427	30 206		187 474
Number of area staff:							
1992-1993	197	97	86	135	124	9	648
1994-1995	215	99	82	136	123	15	670

57. Estimated costs for the relief and social services programme amount to $71.8 million for 1994-1995, an increase of $9.3 million or 14.9 per cent over the 1992-1993 approved budget. The increase in the budget at Headquarters is due to the inclusion of provisions for cost-of-living staff increases Agency-wide. The major portion of these provisions will be spent in the area of operations where most of the staff work. The Syrian Arab Republic cash budget, expressed in United States dollars, shows an apparent decline of $0.5 million ($2.9 million in 1992 1993 to $2.4 million in 1994-1995). This is because the actual local currency budget has been converted at the more favourable exchange rate of $1: LS 26.6 for 1994-1995 as compared to the previous official rate of $1: LS 11.20 used for 1992-1993 and prior years. However, this apparent decline in the cash dollar budget is more than offset by a $2.0 million increase ($3.7 million in 1992-1993 to $5.7 million in 1994-1995) in the in-kind budget which is not converted from Syrian pounds as it is actually budgeted in United

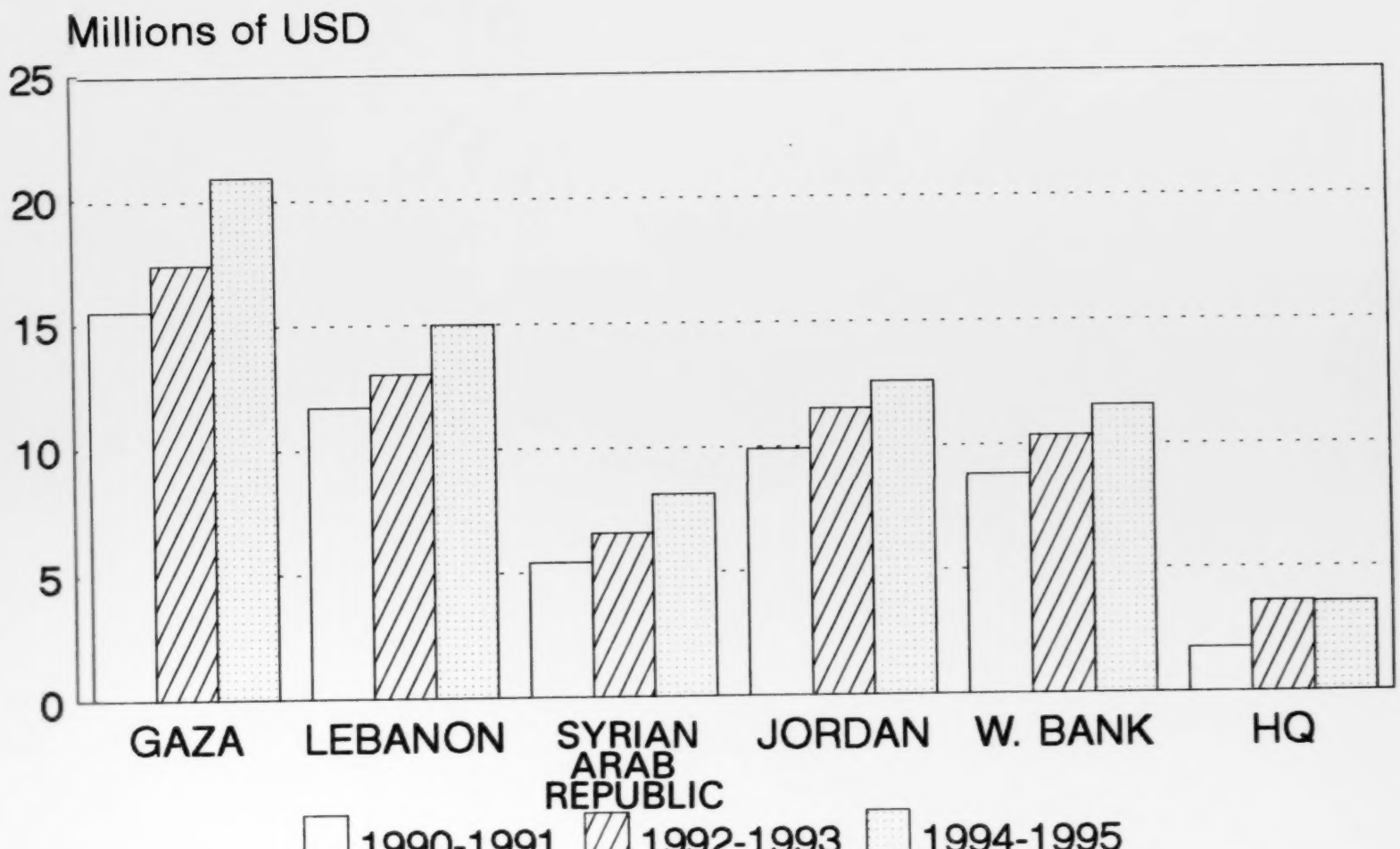
States dollars. Thus the total (cash and in-kind) Syrian Arab Republic budget as shown above has increased by $1.5 million. The relief and social services expenditure and budget position is shown graphically below.

58. The number of beneficiaries, as previously reported in 1991 in the budget submission for 1992-1993, excluded some registered refugees who were not eligible for all relief and social services. In 1992, however, given the deteriorating socio-economic conditions in UNRWA's area of operations, it was decided to make all registered refugees eligible for these services. Thus the 1992-1993 comparative figures have been amended to give a fairer presentation. The financial impact of increased eligibility for all these services is not material in the context of the total programme budget. The total number of beneficiaries of this programme and the number of staff serving them are shown graphically by field below. The number of area relief and social services staff in Gaza is high in proportion to the number of beneficiaries when compared to the other fields because the number of area staff is also a function of the number of special hardship cases. Since Gaza has the maximum number of such cases, it requires more staff than other fields, even though Jordan has a higher number of beneficiaries eligible for these services but a lower number of special hardship cases than Gaza.

59. The objectives of the relief and social services programme include providing needy refugees with assistance to maintain a minimum standard of living, and promoting self-reliance. Out of the total budget for this programme, 94 per cent is allocated for the relief services subprogramme, including commodities for distribution to the needy valued at $46 million in 1994-1995 ($38.2 million in 1992-1993). In addition, a number of Governments provide special contributions to support projects serving especially vulnerable groups, such as widows, the aged and the physically disabled.

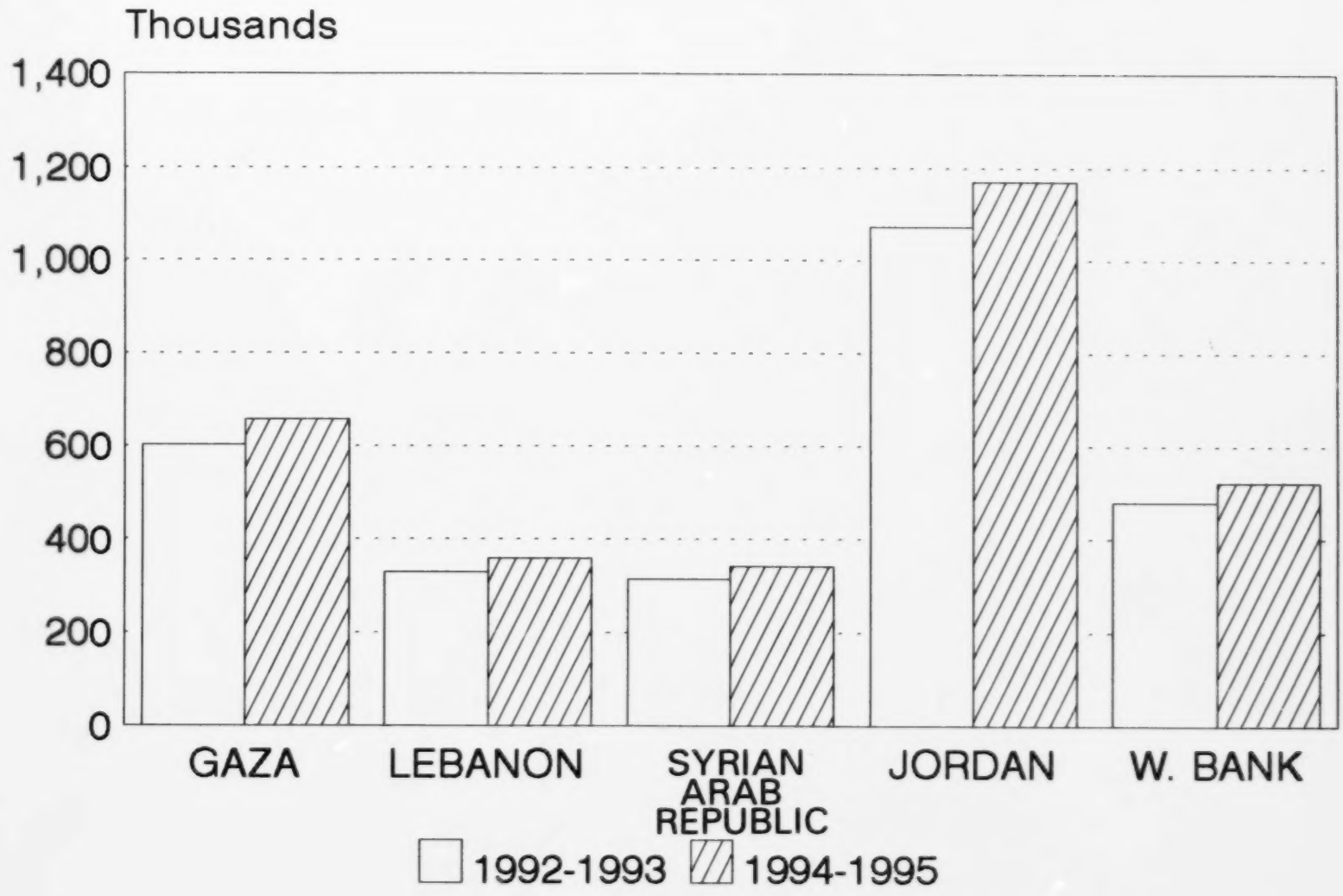
60. A major concern for UNRWA is the deteriorating economic conditions in four of the five fields of operation. The drastic curtailment in Palestinian economic activity in the occupied territory as a result of the harsher Israeli response to the intifada during 1992 and 1993 has been catastrophic for the business community and has resulted in severe economic hardship for the labourer sector, particularly for the families of those dependent on work in Israel for their livelihood. In Gaza, unemployment has touched 58 per cent of the total workforce available; most people are purchasing only essential foodstuffs; savings are being liquidated to pay off municipal and other essential bills and although there is no starvation yet, people are facing a situation of serious hardship in which the normal support and survival mechanism of the Palestinian community have been largely depleted as a result of the recurrent demand on them since the Gulf war. In the West Bank the situation is also grim. Unemployment is estimated at between 35 per cent to 45 per cent; food purchasing is down more than 50 per cent and the same pattern of economic asphyxiation as in Gaza is evident. In Lebanon, continued restrictions on obtaining work permits further reduced self-reliance and has hampered the developmental initiatives of local communities supported by UNRWA, as limited local resources are increasingly used to address basic needs. Jordan has also been suffering a prolonged economic crisis resulting in a more than 30 per cent decline in its standard of living. Consequently, there is increased insistence by refugees that UNRWA provide sustained direct relief for larger numbers - a demand beyond the Agency's financial capacity to meet to the extent required.

EXPENDITURE & BUDGET

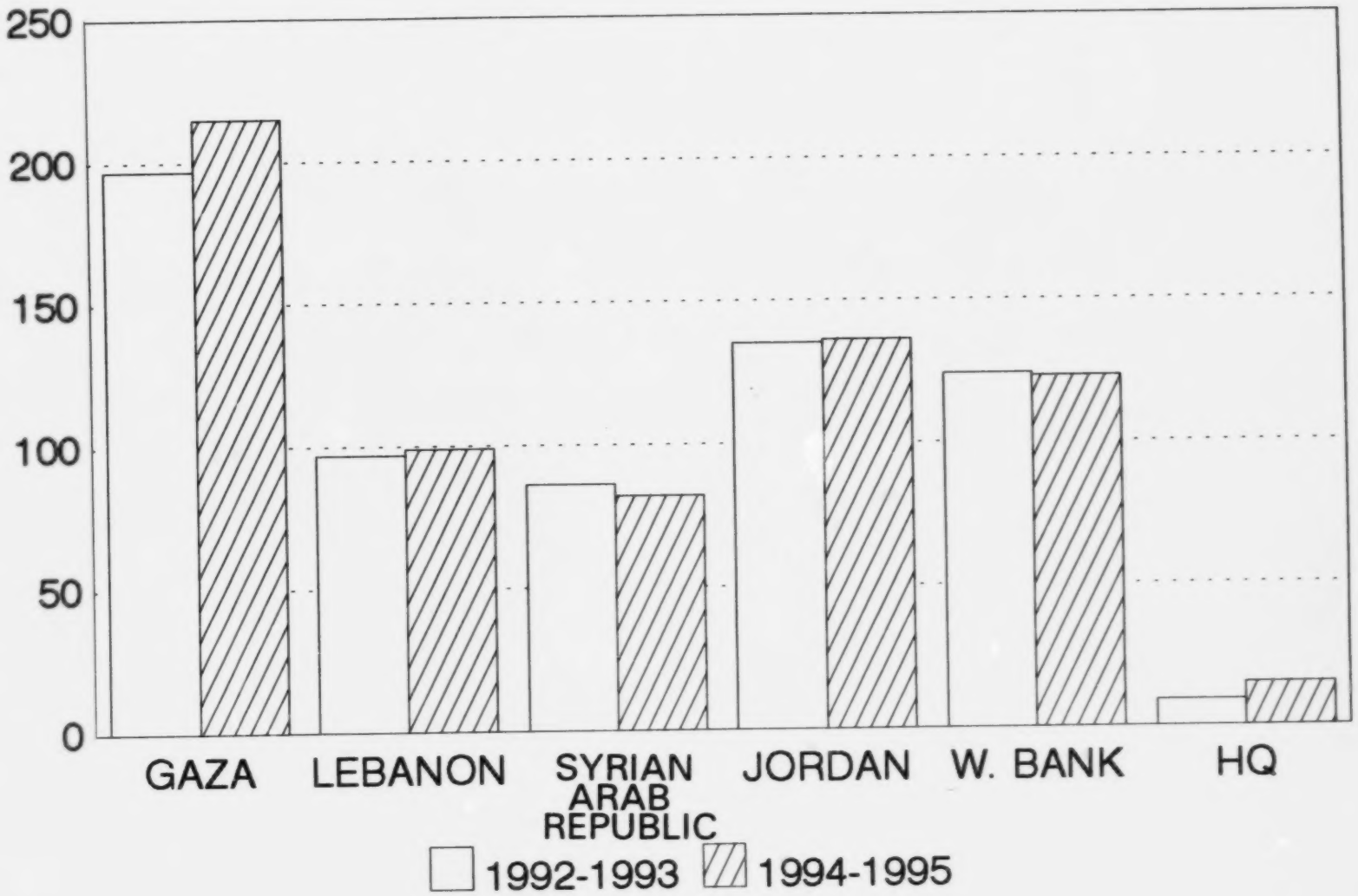


90-91 figures represent actual expenditure incurred
93-95 figures represent budget allotments

No. of Beneficiaries



No. of Area Staff

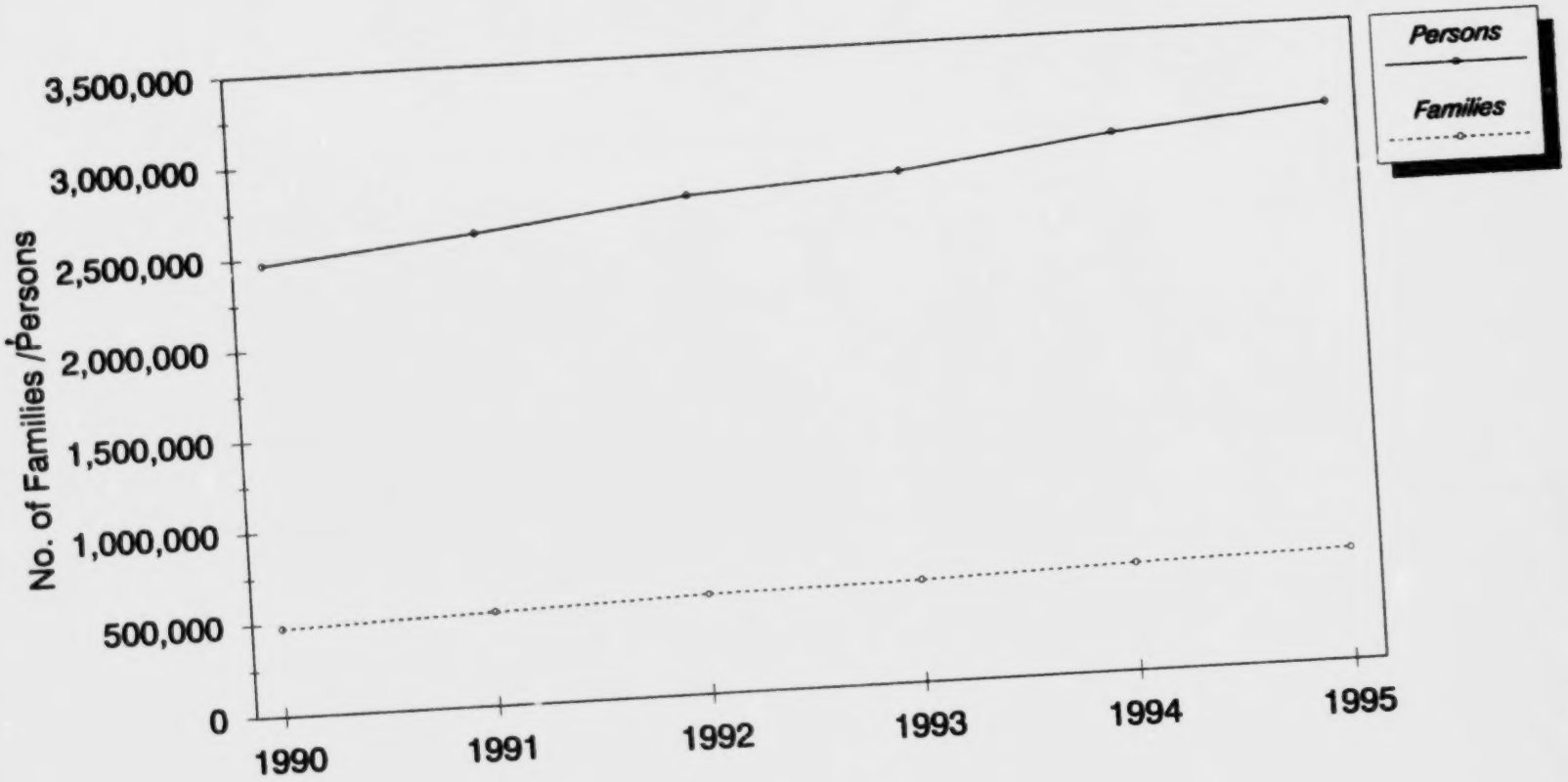


Special hardship programme

61. It was in the context of soaring needs and diminishing resources that UNRWA conducted an evaluation of its special hardship programme. This subprogramme of relief services provides the basic requirements for food, shelter, clothing and other necessities for survival for more than 41,000 needy Palestinian refugee families (172,000 persons) classified as special hardship cases (SHCs). The percentage of such persons to the total number of registered refugees has risen steadily in most fields over the past five years, and in 1993 was 6.5 per cent of the total eligible refugee population. These increases are represented graphically below.

Number of Registered Refugees

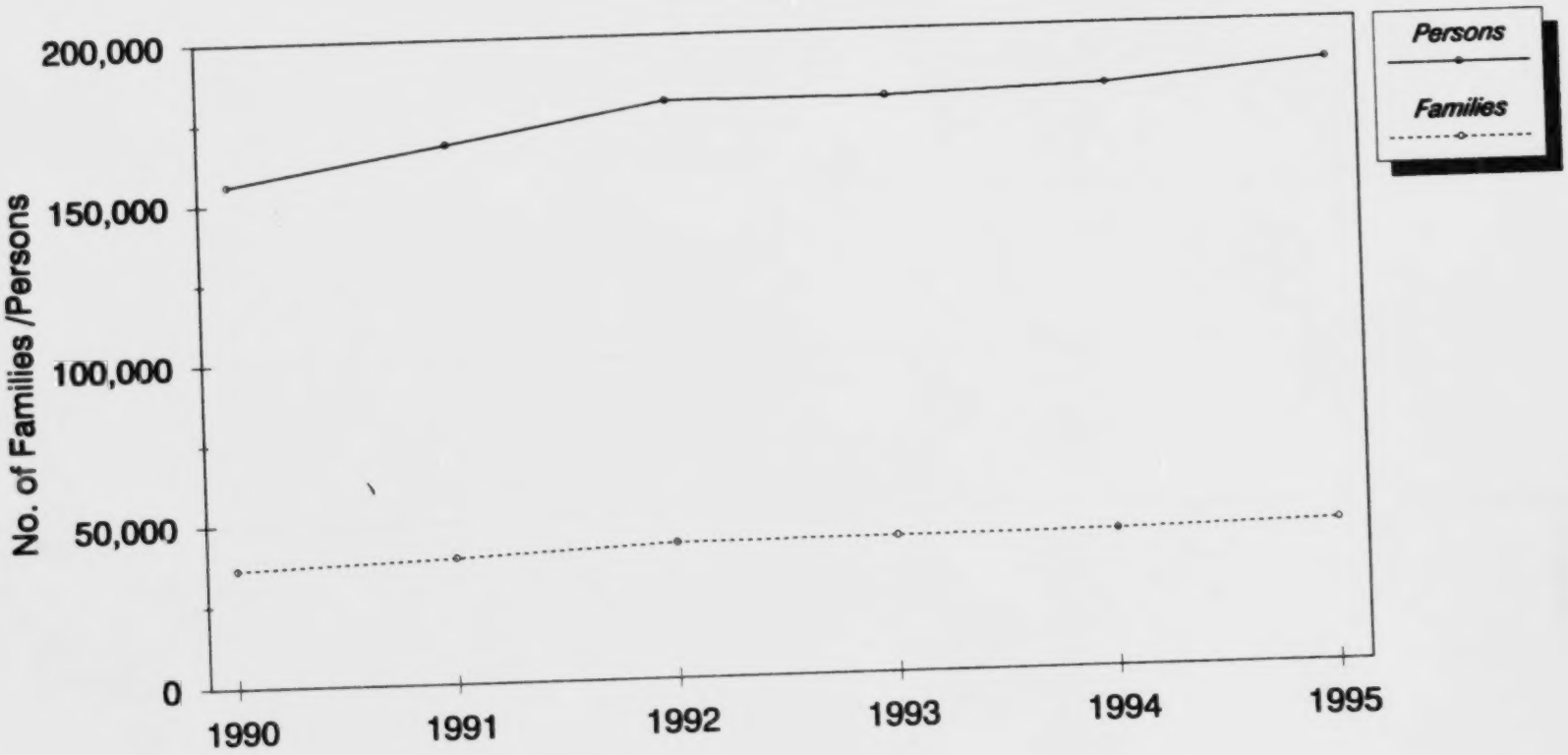
1990 - 1995



90-93 Actual Figures
94-95 Estimated Figures

Number of Registered Hardship Cases

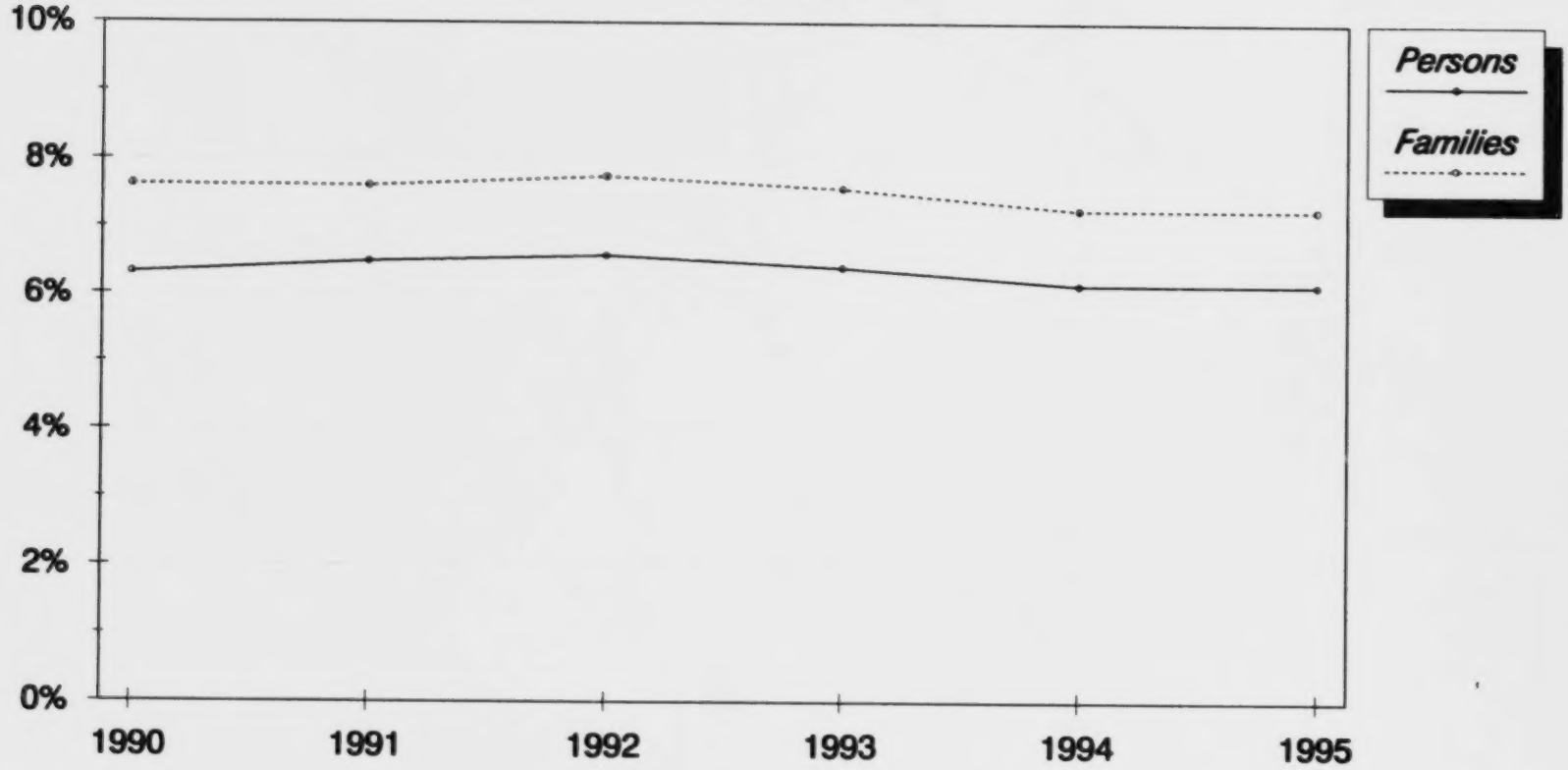
1990 - 1995



90-93 Actual Figures
94-95 Estimated Figures

Registered Hardship Cases as a Percentage of Total Number of Registered Refugees

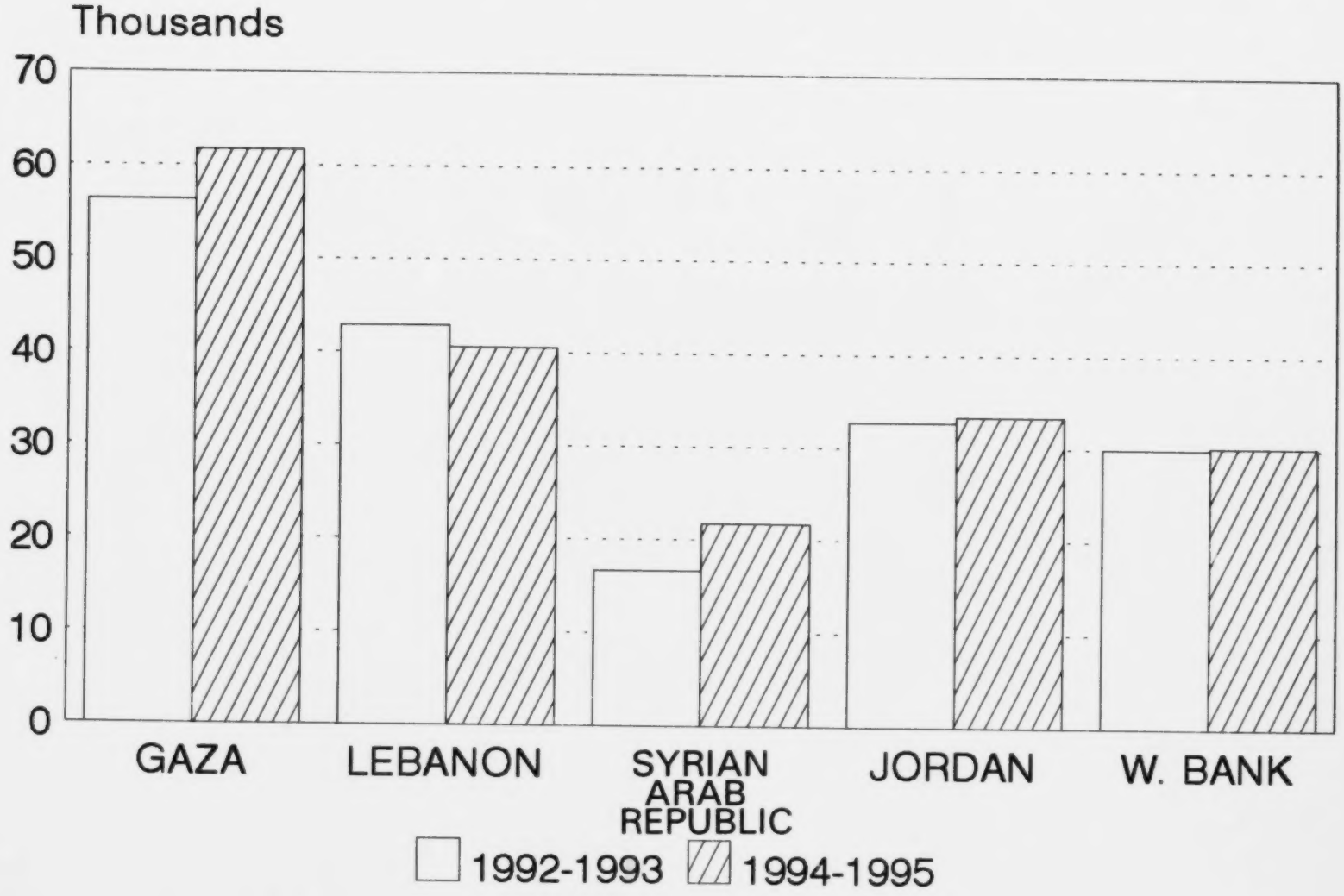
1990 - 1995



90-93 Actual Figures
94-95 Estimated Figures

In Lebanon and Gaza, the percentage of SHCs to the total population is some 11 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively. Based on current trends and conditions, a 5 per cent increase is anticipated in the number of SHCs in 1994 and 1995. Following consideration of the SHC evaluation's findings, decisions were taken to refashion the programme to make more efficient use of limited resources and to better meet immediate needs identified by refugee families receiving such assistance. The graph below shows the number of SHCs by field and between 1992-1993 and 1994-1995 (projected).

No. of Special Hardship Cases



Social services

62. The social services subprogramme is operated with particular emphasis on women in development, rehabilitation of the disabled and developmental social services for SHCs, including self-support projects for families registered under the special hardship programme, income-generating activities at women's programme centres and community rehabilitation centres as well as under the Palestinian Women's Initiative Fund.

63. A major effort is directed at building up the Palestinian community's capacity to provide social services of its own, with technical support and complementary funding from UNRWA. Currently, in 1993, 5 of the 67 women's programme centres are managed by committees of Palestine refugee women themselves. Locally run community rehabilitation projects for disabled refugees increased from 14 to 18, with growing attention to home-based interventions and vocational rehabilitation. Training in project management and technical skills specific to each community volunteer's role is being imparted through UNRWA-sponsored courses. Projects implemented under the Palestinian Women's Initiative Fund, which was established in early 1992 to provide technical support and financial assistance to women-owned business or support services, increased to 10.

64. According to UNRWA registration records, 21 per cent of the heads of refugee families are women; in the SHC category the percentage is as high as 43. The two main subsets of the social services subprogramme are described as below:

A. Women's programme: There are 67 women's programme centres located mostly in densely populated areas Agency-wide, supervised by women supervisors or sewing instructresses. The centres are open to all women and are run by the women themselves, who are organized in committees. They decide on their own activities, opening hours, hire their own teachers, hold bazaars and decide how to divide the proceeds. Many centres have small production units and sell their embroideries, artificial flowers, knitted garments, etc. The women are permitted to use the equipment provided by UNRWA outside the hours in which courses are held.

Some women come to the centre regularly to attend the following courses:

- 11 months basic sewing (with recognized diploma)
- Industrial sewing
- Knitting (machine and hand)
- Traditional embroidery
- Artificial flower-making
- Typing
- Repair of electrical appliances for household use
- Whitewashing/painting for household use
- Basic plumbing for household use
- Legal rights/duties for the family
- Literacy classes
- Manufacture of toys out of scrap materials
- Languages
- Aerobic/gymnastic/table tennis
- Basic bookkeeping/administration for establishing small projects
- Computerized word processing

Women's programme

Subprogramme/activity	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Jordan	Syrian Arab Republic	Agency-wide
Number of women programme centres	11	14	10	20	12	67
Number of sewing trainees	300	293	147	256	277	1 273
Number of women participating in other activities	2 000	1 172	719	4 422	1 027	9 340

Note: The above figures are valid as at 31 March 1993.

B. Rehabilitation of the disabled: There are 18 community rehabilitation centres Agency-wide catering for approximately 501 disabled children who come to the centre on a daily basis. Parents are encouraged to participate in the sessions and to work with their children in their homes. The centres are run by volunteers from the community and are supported financially and materially by various international NGOs and the local community. UNRWA provides administrative support and technical training and occasional financial subsidies.

The following services are provided:

- Physiotherapy
- Occupational therapy
- Basic teaching, writing, arithmetic
- Speech therapy
- Special classes for the deaf/physically handicapped
- Special play classes to improve mobility, creativity and communication

Rehabilitation of disabled children

Subprogramme/activity	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Jordan	Syrian Arab Republic	Agency-wide
Children rehabilitation centres (CRCs)	6	4	1	5	2	18
Number of disabled in CRCs	106	100	26	215	54	501
Number of children referred to specialist residential services	120	70	70	75	11	346

Note: The above figures are valid as at 31 March 1993.

Income generation

65. Although this is not a regular budget activity, the Agency embarked in 1992-1993 on a programme of investment in small and medium enterprises and related economic infrastructure to create employment for Palestinians mainly in the occupied territory. Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic were also included. This programme, which is mainly funded under the expanded programme of assistance (EPA), is expected to receive more attention during the 1994-1995 biennium and will be subject to further development and fund-raising activities.

66. Throughout the Agency's area of operation, economic recession, war and civil strife and the policies pursued under the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza have contributed to the stagnation or slow-down of economic development, rising unemployment and declining earnings. As a result of the Gulf war, Palestinians lost all or most of their earnings and remittances from employment in the Gulf. The closure of the occupied territory on 29 March 1993 initiated a rapid economic deterioration resulting in mounting hardship for most residents of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

67. In response to the above, UNRWA has decided to expand the scope and volume of its existing income-generation activities, embarking on a programme of investment in small and medium enterprises and related economic infrastructure and of stepping up job creation through its own construction and public works programme. UNRWA has also accorded preferential status to Palestinian suppliers of goods and services required by the Agency for its own operations.

68. Income-generation schemes will be expanded significantly in 1994-1995. UNRWA aims at raising more funds over the next two years in order to expand both the range and volume of income-generation activities. This expansion will be funded outside the regular budget under EPA. The programme will continue to target Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza where economic conditions were particularly poor, but Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon will also be included. A grant-based scheme will target SHCs with the object of reducing their dependence on welfare assistance, and a loan-based scheme using a revolving loan fund will make small and medium-sized loans at very favourable interest rates to refugees in need of capital to start or expand a business, with the objective of creating employment for unemployed persons from an estimated 5,000 families over a five-year period at a level of approximately $20 million.

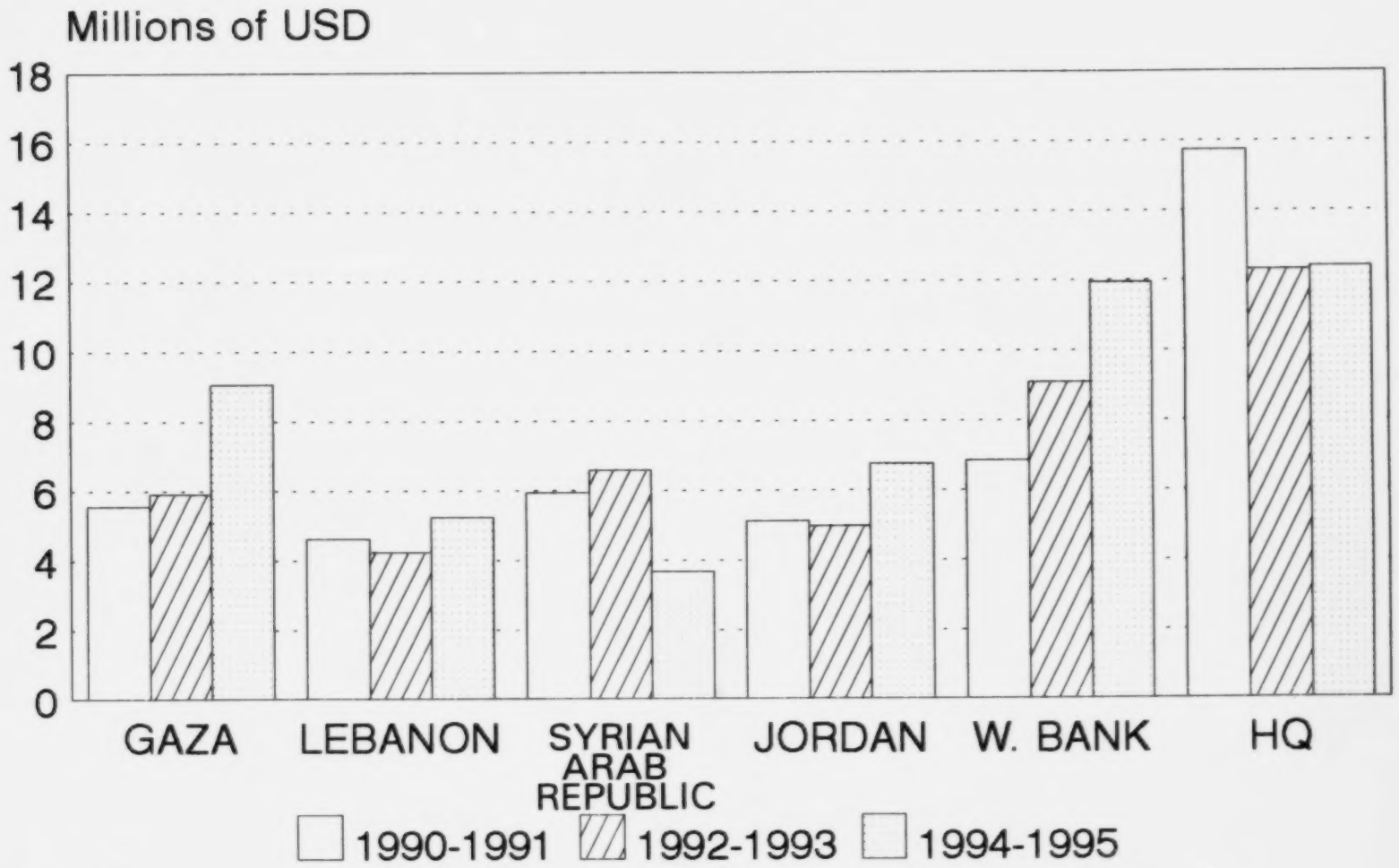
Table 10. Operational services

	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	West Bank	Head-quarters	Total
	(Thousands of United States dollars)						
1990-1991 expenditure	5 541	4 597	5 924	5 094	6 839	15 734	43 729
1992-1993 approved budget	5 910	4 239	6 569	4 951	9 084	12 283	43 036
1994-1995 proposed budget	9 055	5 235	3 671	6 752	11 947	12 377	49 037
Number of area staff:							
1992-1993	210	184	131	120	150	47	842
1994-1995	302	194	141	135	226	59	1 057

69. The three substantive programmes of the Agency are supported by a supply and transport operation and an architectural and civil engineering services group. Estimated costs for operational services amount to $49 million in 1994-1995, an increase of $6 million or 14 per cent over the 1992-1993 approved budget. The apparent decline in the dollar value of the 1994-1995 proposed Syrian Arab Republic budget is due to the fact that the actual local currency budget has been converted at the more favourable exchange rate of $1:LS 26.6 as compared to the previous official rate of $1:LS 1.20 used for 1992-1993 and prior years. The 1990-1991 comparative expenditure figures for Headquarters are higher than the subsequent budgets because included in these expenditures are donated supplies valued at donor's prices and not at their more realistic market prices. This pricing anomaly has since been adjusted in the subsequent budgets.

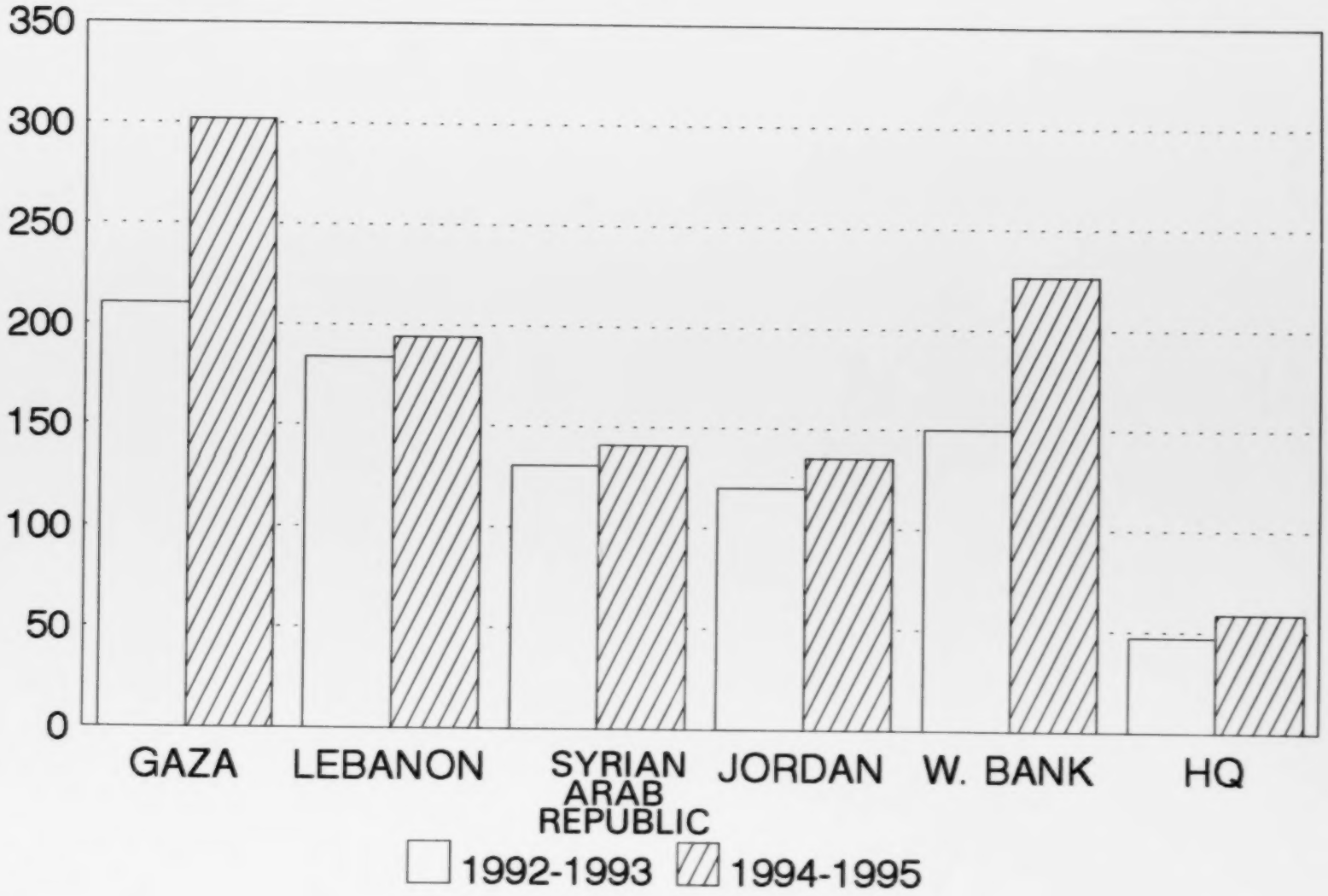
The headquarters budgets do, however, include provisions for cost-of-living increases Agency-wide. The major portion of these increases will be spent in the area of operations where most of the staff work. The operational services expenditure and budget position and staffing requirements are displayed in the two charts below.

EXPENDITURE & BUDGET



90-91 figures represent actual expenditure incurred
93-95 figures represent budget allotments

No. of Area Staff



Supply and transport services

70. The supply and transport operation provides procurement, warehousing, freight and passenger transport services in all the areas of operation. In 1992-1993, 84,000 tons of basic commodities and 14,000 tons of general cargo are being handled through a network of central and satellite warehouses for final distribution to the beneficiaries of the Agency's programmes. The Agency's fleet of vehicles is used to transport commodities and general stores, for garbage collection, water distribution, sewage clearance services and for the transport services required by the education, health, relief and social services programmes. In total, the Agency has a fleet of 717 vehicles. All of these vehicles are maintained by the Agency's vehicle maintenance staff. The proposed budget for the supply and transport operation in 1994-1995 is $34.8 million, an increase of $5.6 million or 19.2 per cent over 1992-1993. The increase is due to planned additional expenditure on replacement of unsuitable vehicles; better warehousing facilities; increasing fleet operating costs, particularly in Gaza and the West Bank where road conditions are very bad; and some matching staff cost increases.

Architectural and engineering services

71. The architectural and civil engineering group is responsible for the design of all new Agency facilities and for the maintenance of existing Agency premises. In 1993, the staff are working on the design of buildings to the value of $23.9 million, supervising construction worth $26.3 million and implementing a maintenance programme of $8.4 million. The budget estimate for architectural and civil engineering services in 1994-1995 is $14.3 million, an increase of $0.5 million or 3.6 per cent. The increase in the support costs associated with the construction of new facilities is, in most cases, recovered as a direct charge to the construction funds.

Table 11. Common services

	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	West Bank	Head-quarters	Total
	(Thousands of United States dollars)						
1990-1991 expenditure	4 488	4 001	4 009	4 327	6 314	37 483	60 622
1992-1993 approved budget	6 382	5 156	4 657	5 885	7 634	50 423	80 137
1994-1995 proposed budget	8 100	6 076	3 882	6 510	7 938	54 234	86 740
Number of area staff:							
1992-1993	132	172	114	151	198	156	923
1994-1995	201	179	115	145	212	172	1 024

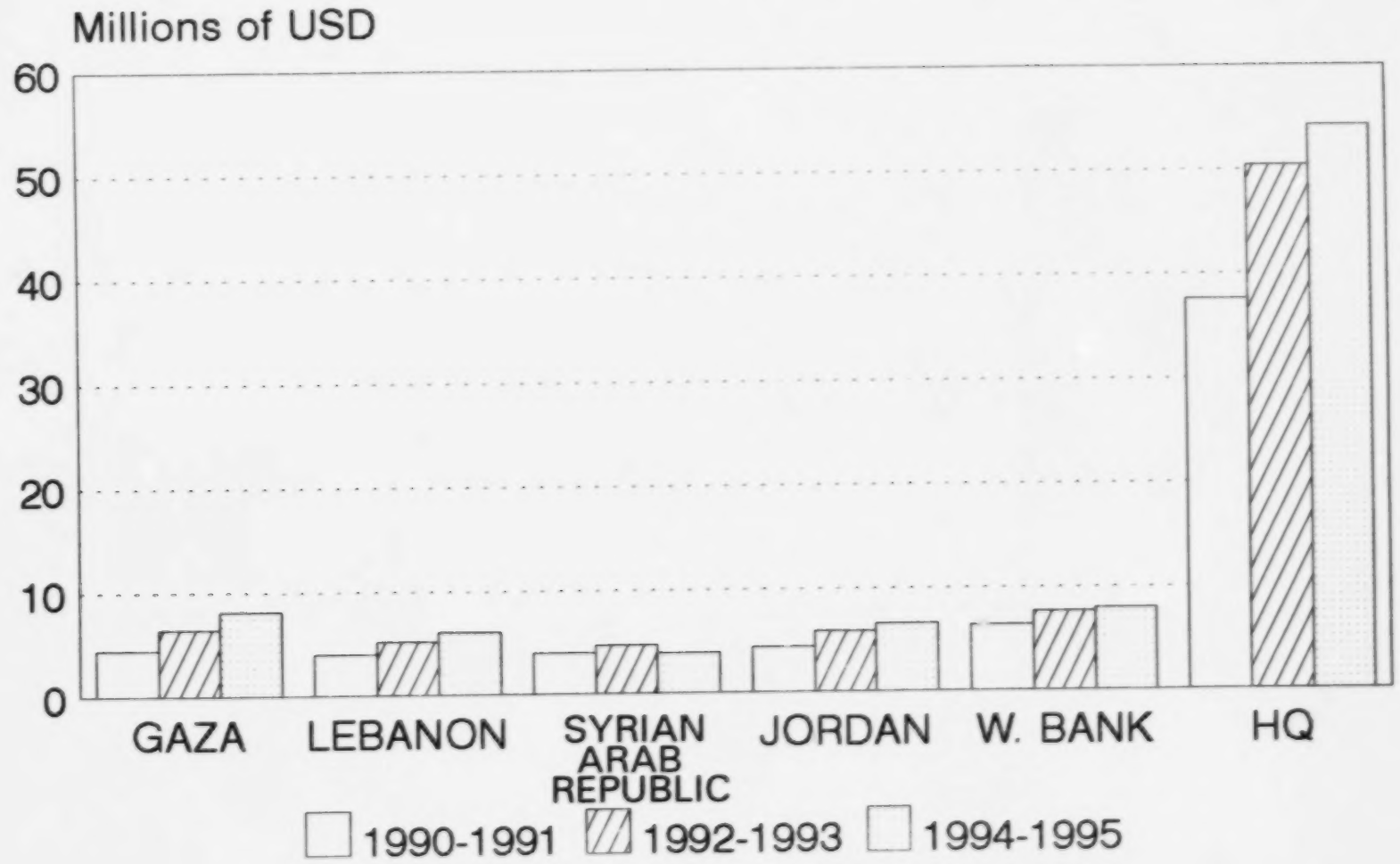
72. Common services support all programmes run by the Agency and cover two distinct areas: general management and administrative services. General management consists of the office of the Commissioner-General and Deputy Commissioner-General, the office of the Coordinator of Operations, External Relations, Public Information, Internal Audit, Provident Fund Secretariat and Programme Planning and Evaluation Office, the Department of Legal Affairs and the Office of the Director in each field. Administrative services include Finance, the Department of Administration and Human Resources and Information Systems functions.

73. The proposed budget for common services in 1994-1995 is $86.7 million, an increase of $6.6 million or 8.2 per cent over the 1992-1993 approved budget. The increase in the budget (when compared to the 1990-1991 expenditure) at Headquarters is due to the inclusion of provisions for cost-of-living staff increases Agency-wide. The major portion of these provisions will be spent in the area of operations where most of the staff work. The main explanations for the $6.6 million increase are as follows.

	Thousands of United States dollars
A net increase of 101 area staff posts	1 504
Area staff cost increases	5 993
Increases in various reserves which will be distributed to the substantive programmes in the course of 1994-1995	1 784
Reductions in other budget items under common services, e.g. travel, information services, equipment costs, etc.	(2 678)
Total increase	6 603

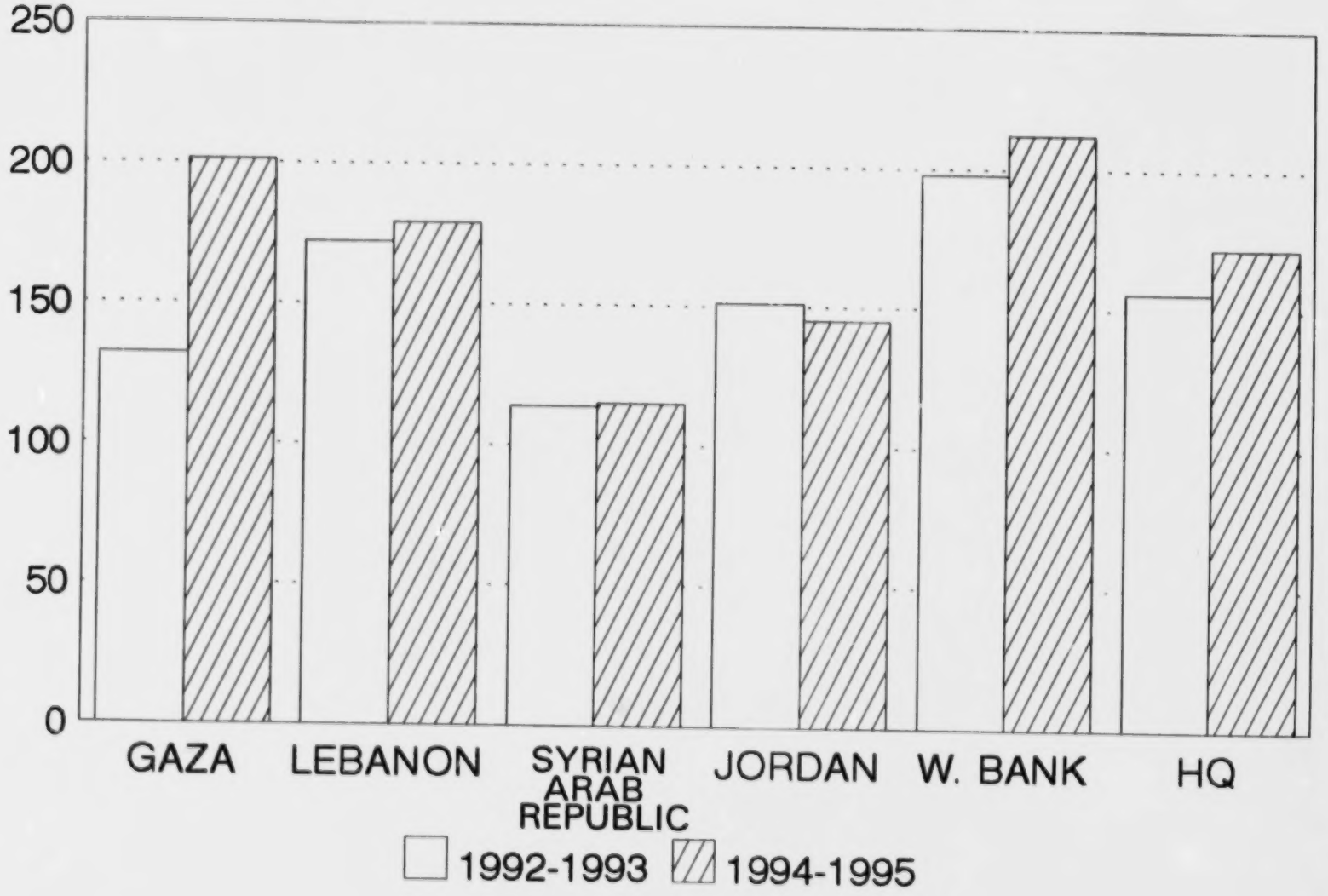
The staff cost increases of $5.9 million result mainly from cost-of-living increases granted in 1992-1993 which were not allocated to common services in the initial 1992-1993 budget shown above plus a modest increase planned for 1994-1995. Increases in reserves of $1.8 million to be distributed to the substantive programme arise mainly from staff reorganizations and anticipated savings from the planned redeployment of operational units from the Vienna Headquarters to the area of operations during 1994-1995. The common services expenditure and budget and area staff position is shown in the two charts below.

EXPENDITURE & BUDGET



90-91 figures represent actual expenditure incurred
93-95 figures represent budget allotments

No. of Area Staff



74. The total common services costs as shown above need to be adjusted for various items in order to compare them fairly with the total regular and extrabudgetary sources that UNRWA is handling. These adjustments are shown in annex IV. In summary, total revised common services as a percentage of UNRWA's total budget (regular and extrabudgetary) are as follows:

		Costs (Thousands of United States dollars)		Staff posts (Numbers)	
		1992-1993	1994-1995	1992-1993	1994-1995
I.	Revised common services total	68 795	72 408	752	752
II.	Total budget	638 692	710 422	20 462	21 094
III.	I as a percentage of II	10.8%	10.2%	3.7%	3.6%

75. This percentage is even lower when the Headquarters element of the revised common services total is compared with the total budget (details are given in annex V):

		Costs (Thousands of United States dollars)		Staff posts (Numbers)	
		1992-1993	1994-1995	1992-1993	1994-1995
I.	Revised common services total	42 008	44 228	227	231
II.	Total budget	638 692	710 422	20 462	21 094
III.	I as a percentage of II	6.6%	6.2%	1.1%	1.1%

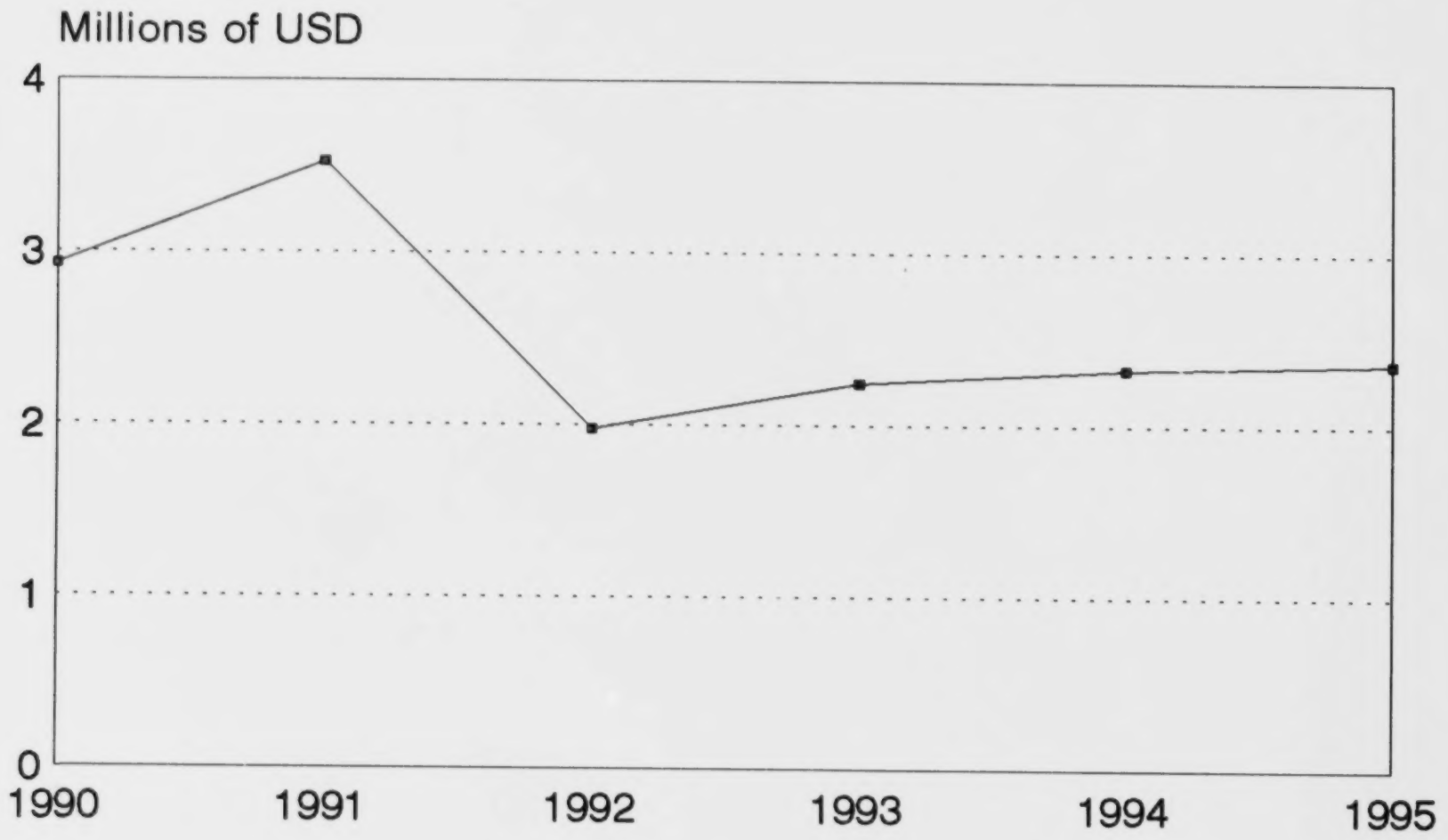
These percentages for Headquarters truly reflect the very economical cost of UNRWA's common services management, as common services costs in the area of operations are more directly operational in nature.

76. In addition to keeping management costs at such very reasonable levels, UNRWA is also controlling other specific common services costs. These are elaborated on below.

Travel

77. The graph below shows how travel costs have been substantially reduced. Actual expenditure between 1991 and 1992 dropped by some 43 per cent, reflecting a 40 per cent across-the-board cut in the 1992-1993 budget imposed by the Commissioner-General. The 1994-1995 budget is set at a slightly higher level to allow for a small (around 2 per cent) increase for inflation.

EXPENDITURE & BUDGET



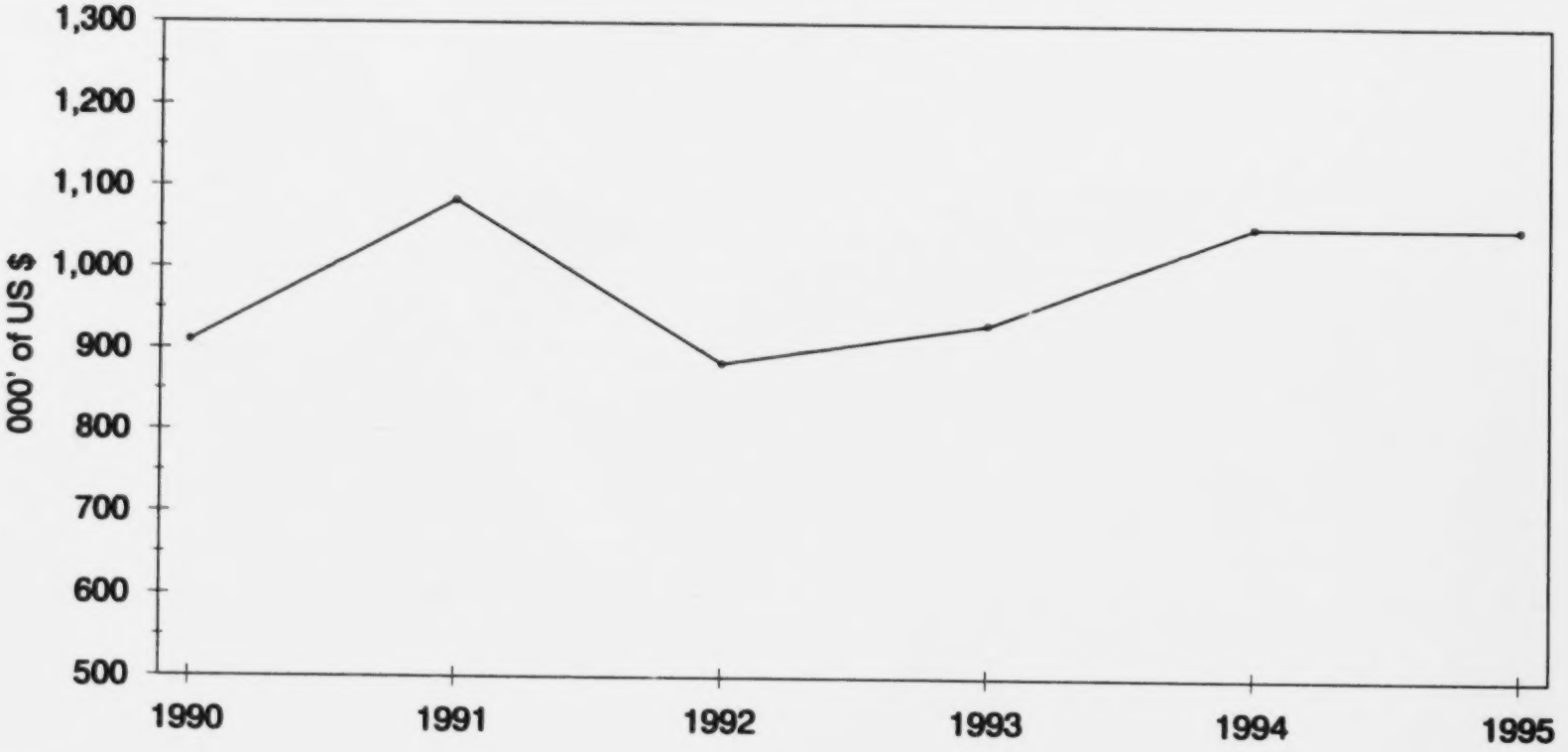
90-92 figures represent actual expenditure incurred
93-95 figures represent budget allotments

Communications

78. These services include telephones, telexes, faxes and mail. The graph below shows their cost behaviour, both actual and projected. These costs, which were increasing until 1991, were controlled in 1992, which showed an actual reduction of some 20 per cent. For 1994-1995, it is anticipated that communication costs will increase because of the constant necessity of maintaining swift, accurate communications between Headquarters and the fields and between the fields themselves during an extended period of turmoil in the Agency's area of operations.

Communication Services

1990 - 1995 Expenditure / Budget



90-92 Figures represent Actual Expend. incurred
93-95 Figures represent Budget Allotments

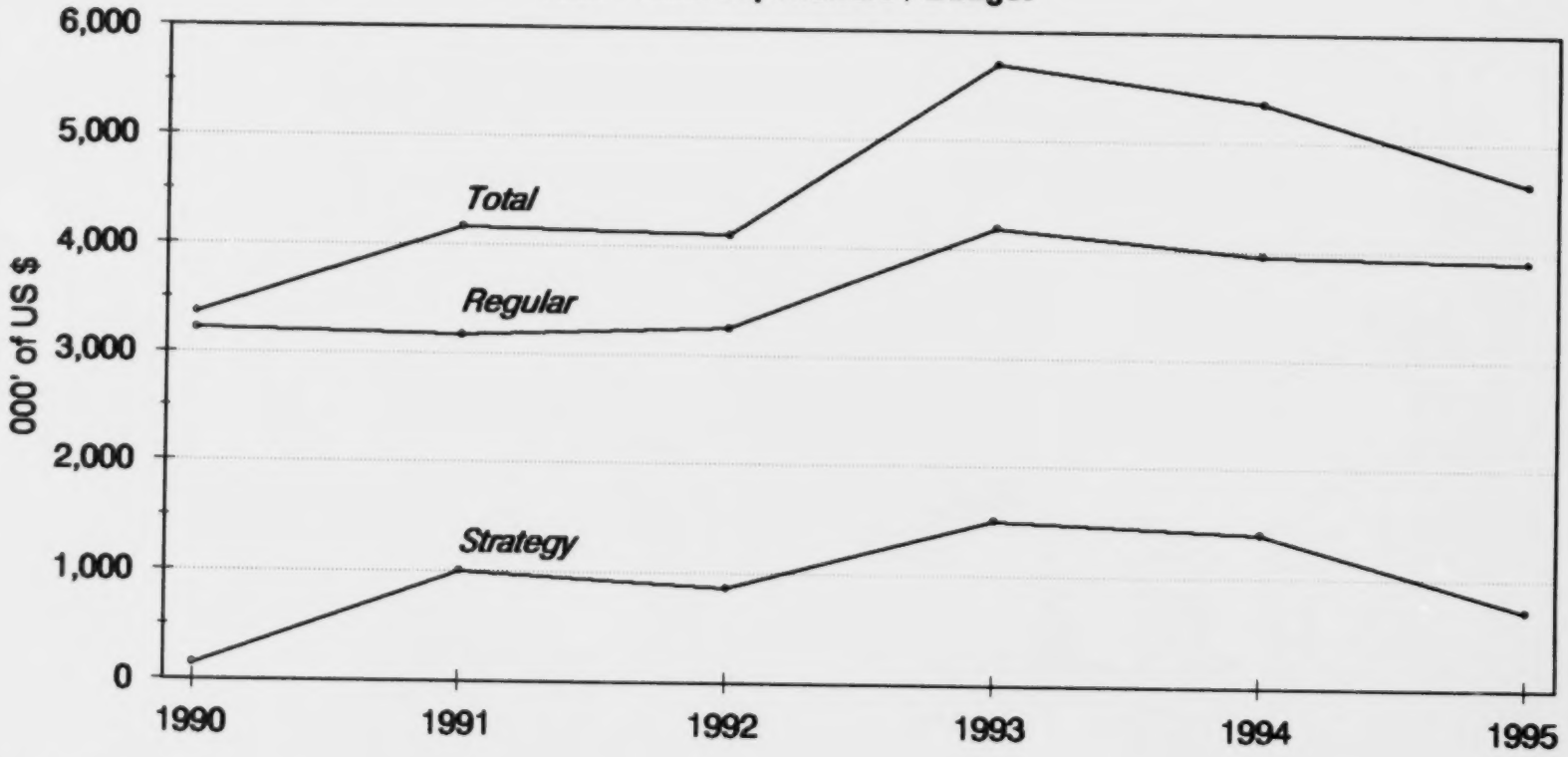
Information Systems Office

79. The Information Systems Office's budget consists of its regular (recurrent cost) and strategy (new information system) elements. The graph below shows the cost behaviour of these elements, plus their total. The strategy budget is for specific budget allotments necessary to implement new hardware infrastructure and a new management information system platform which will enhance the flexibility and relevance of management information. These costs are expected to peak in 1993 and will decline thereafter as the capital investment involved will not recur in the same magnitude in the future. The 1993 increase in the regular budget reflects the knock-on effect of the strategy budget increases.

Information Systems Office

(Regular & Strategy Budget)

1990 - 1995 Expenditure / Budget



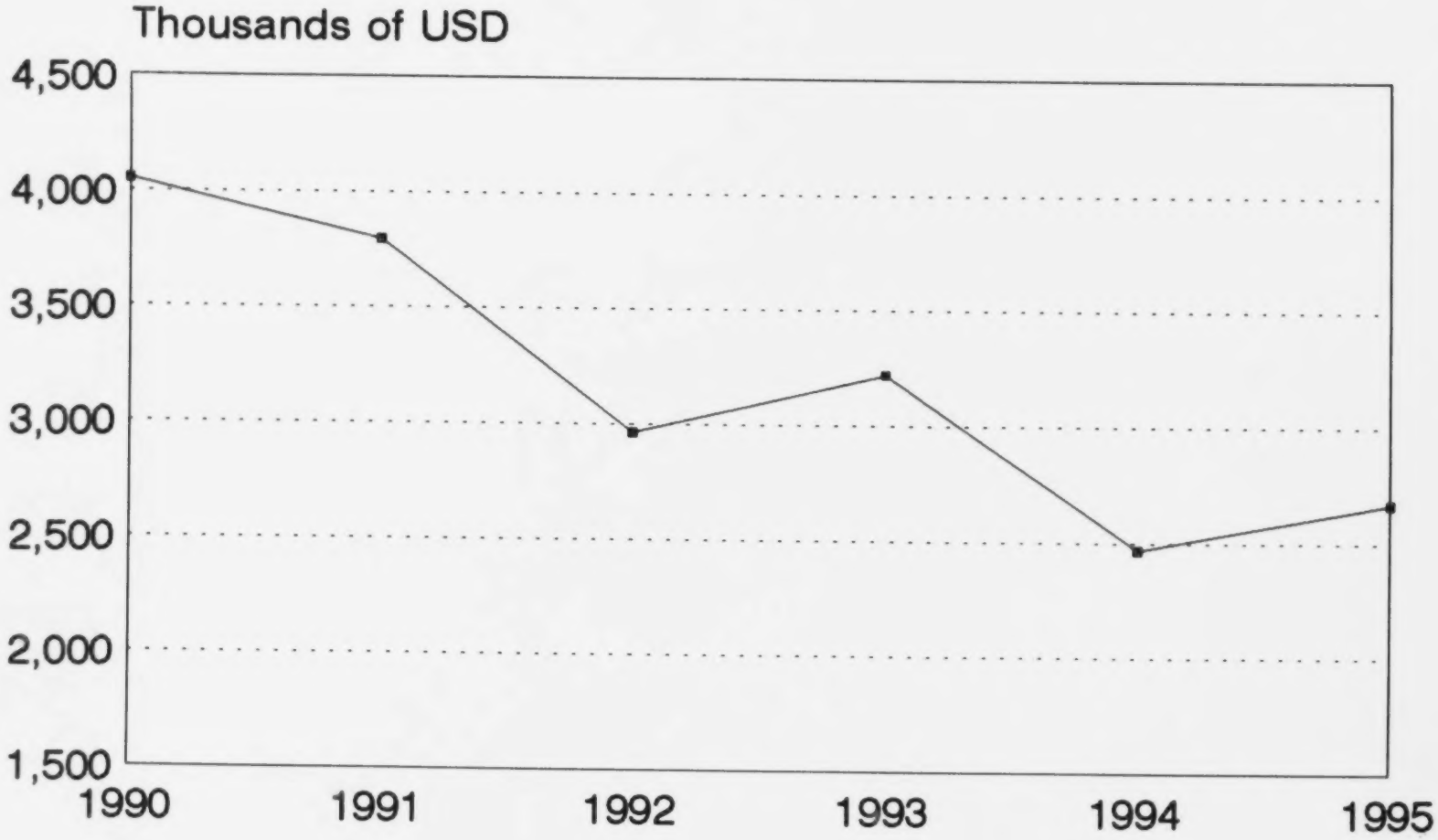
90-92 Figures represent Actual Expend. incurred
93-95 Figures represent Budget Allotments

Capital costs

A. Equipment

80. As the graph below clearly shows, there is a concerted effort Agency-wide to reduce these costs to their operating minimum.

EXPENDITURE & BUDGET



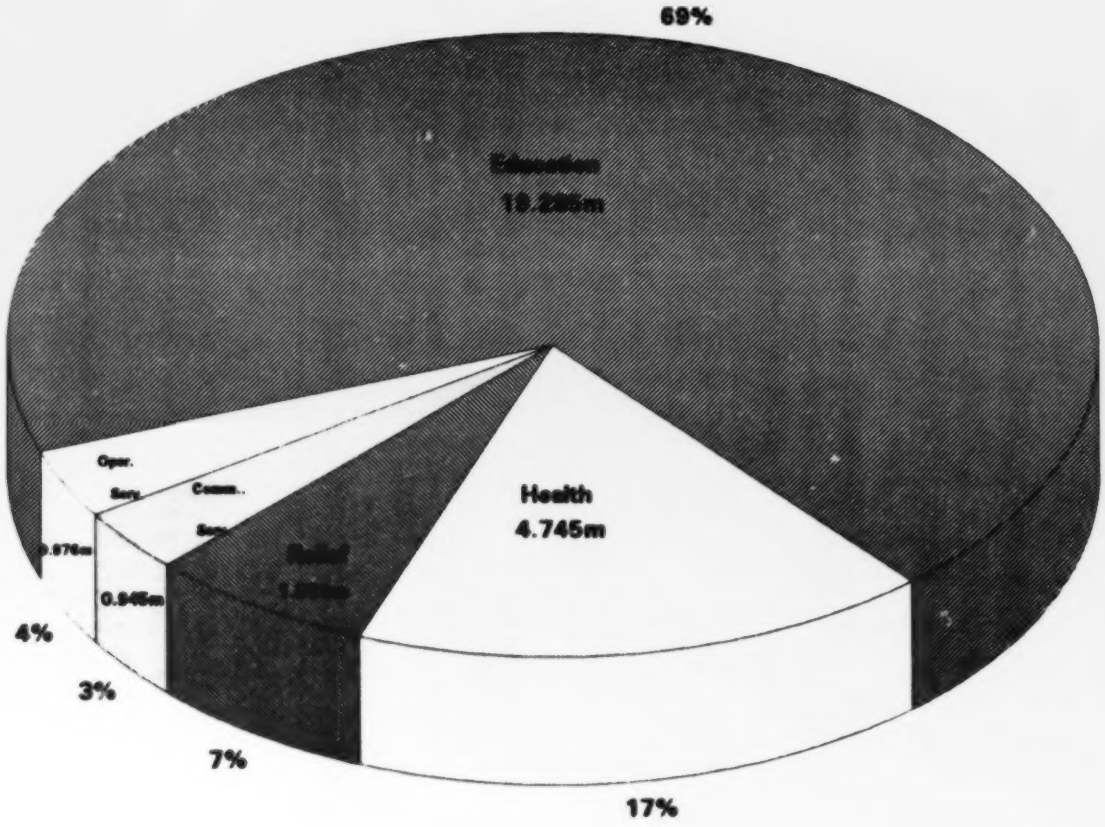
90-92 figures represent actual expenditure
93-95 figures represent projected expenditure

B. Capital investments

81. The chart below shows the 1994-1995 budget for capital investments (mainly construction) by programme and service.

1994 /95 CAPITAL PROJECTS BY PROGRAMME

(Millions of US Dollars)



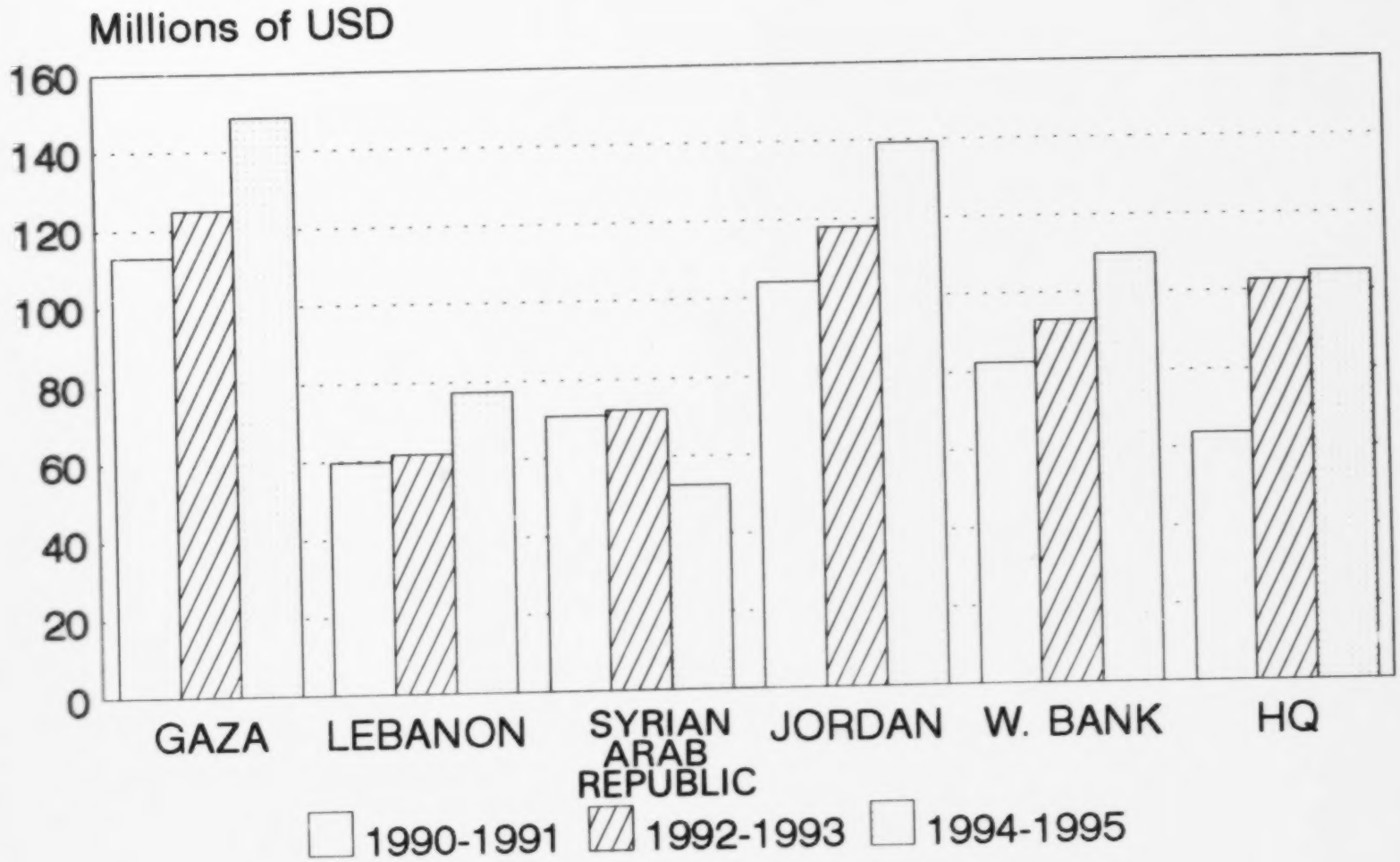
Total Capital Budget $ 27.8 m

Table 12. All programmes and services

	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan	West Bank	Head-quarters	Total
	(Thousands of United States dollars)						
1990-1991 expenditure	112 837	59 666	70 855	103 919	82 270	63 769	493 316
1992-1993 approved budget	124 890	61 514	72 006	117 973	92 943	102 679	572 005
1994-1995 proposed budget	148 650	77 313	52 435	139 384	109 820	104 693	632 295
Number of area staff:							
1992-1993	4 559	2 531	2 766	6 378	3 199	299	19 732
1994-1995	5 236	2 584	2 831	6 255	3 361	325	20 592

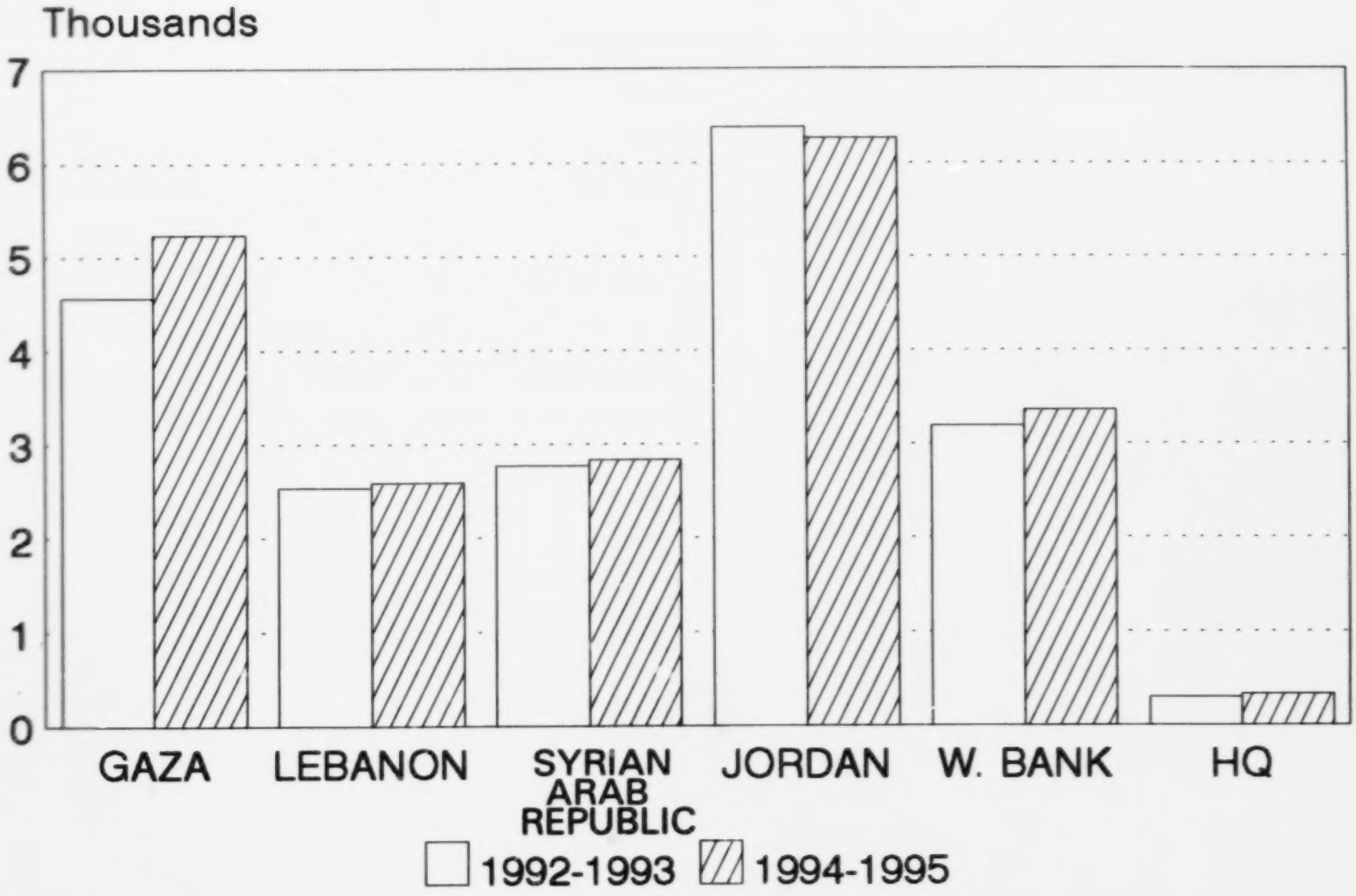
82. Estimated costs for all programmes and services amount to $632.3 million in 1994-1995, an increase of $60.3 million or 10.5 per cent over the 1992-1993 approved budget. The apparent decline in the dollar value of the 1994-1995 proposed Syrian Arab Republic budget is due to the fact that the actual local currency budget has been converted at the more favourable exchange rate of $1 : LS 26.6 as compared to the previous official rate of $1 : LS 11.20 used for 1992-1993 and prior years. The increase in the budget at Headquarters is due to the inclusion of provisions for cost-of-living staff increases Agency-wide. The major portion of these increases will be spent in the area of operations where most of the staff work, as the chart on number of area staff clearly shows. The total expenditure and budget position and staffing requirements are shown in the two charts below.

EXPENDITURE & BUDGET



90-91 figures represent actual expenditure incurred
93-95 figures represent budget allotments

No. of Area Staff



Emergency operations and the regular budget

83. The 1994-1995 estimates for both the emergency (EMLOT) and regular budgets have been very carefully reviewed together to see what really constitutes the "core" emergency budget, as certain items in EMLOT have now demonstrated a consistent regularity over the past few years. These regular items, which more properly now belong to the regular budget, have been identified and transferred from EMLOT to the regular budget. These transfers do not constitute a material addition to the total regular budget and are, in any case, incorporated within the overall 5 per cent per annum normal growth in the regular budget.

VIII. FINANCING THE 1994-1995 BIENNIAL BUDGET

84. The cash and in-kind income required to finance the 1994-1995 biennial budget is shown in the following table.

(Millions of United States dollars)

	Cash	1994-1995 In-kind	Total	1992-1993 Total
General Fund	512.3	56.4	568.7	513.0
Funded ongoing activities	10.3	23.0	33.3	30.2
Capital and special projects	30.2	-	30.2	28.8
Total	552.8	79.4	632.2	572.0

85. Apart from its limited working capital, UNRWA has no other financial reserves on which to draw to finance the 1994-1995 biennial budget. Funding of the Agency's programmes in 1994-1995 will depend on the contributions received from donors. It is anticipated, however, that the traditional solid support of major donors to UNRWA's regular programmes will continue. Already, in this regard, a convention with the European Community for substantial food and cash contributions covering 1993, 1994 and 1995 is in the process of being finalized. Other major donors are also not expected to alter their present policy of supporting UNRWA's budget, subject, of course, to any foreign exchange fluctuations which should not be material to the total budget. Furthermore, given the deteriorating socio-economic conditions and changing political scene in UNRWA's area of operations, it may become necessary to make emergency appeals for additional funding. Contributions are normally made to the Agency in two forms: cash and in-kind, the latter in most cases being donations of basic commodities and services.

Cash requirements

86. To continue its education, health, relief and social services programmes in 1994-1995, UNRWA's cash requirements are estimated at:

(Millions of United States dollars)

	1994	1995	1994-1995	1992-1993
General Fund	250.8	261.5	512.3	470.6
Funded ongoing activities	5.1	5.2	10.3	10.4
Capital and special projects	14.8	15.4	30.2	28.8
Total	270.7	282.1	552.8	509.8

The ongoing activities are specially funded over and above the General Fund requirements. In addition, special donations will be sought for capital and special projects.

In-kind requirements

87. For 1994-1995, these requirements are estimated at:

(Millions of United States dollars)

	1994	1995	1994-1995	1992-1993
General Fund	27.3	29.1	56.4	42.4
Funded ongoing activities	11.0	12.0	23.0	19.8
Capital and special projects	-	-	-	-
Total	38.3	41.1	79.4	62.2

It has become customary for some donors to make in-kind contributions of basic commodities and services to UNRWA, and it is anticipated that these contributions will continue to be adequate in 1994-1995.

Annex I

DIRECT GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES a/

(1 July 1992-30 June 1993)

	Egypt b/	Israel b/	Jordan	Lebanon b/	Syrian Arab Republic c/
Education services			69 094 203		15 121 787
Social welfare services			9 478 261		794 734
Medical services			28 507 246		624 898
Housing and public services			3 478 261		2 679 657
Security services			12 847 826		1 956 765
Administrative and other services			30 594 203		18 687 230
Total			154 000 000		39 865 071

Note. All data in the above table are shown as reported by the Governments concerned and cannot be verified by UNRWA. Amounts are expressed in United States dollars computed by applying the United Nations operational rates of exchange applicable at the time the data were received.

a/ This assistance was rendered directly to the refugees and does not constitute contributions to UNRWA (see annex II below).

b/ Figures not received.

c/ These figures are the latest annual estimates for the calendar year ending 31 December 1993.

Annex II

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED AND/OR RECEIVED (GENERAL FUND, FUNDED ONGOING ACTIVITIES, CAPITAL AND SPECIAL PROJECTS) FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

(United States dollars)

Contributors	Cash	In-kind	Total
I. Contributions from Governments			
Argentina	19 462	-	19 462
Australia	3 680 128	-	3 680 128
Austria			
Bahrain	30 000	-	30 000
Belgium	1 326 440	200 040	1 526 480
Brazil	5 000	-	5 000
Brunei Darussalam	10 000	-	10 000
Canada	17 856 914	-	17 856 914
Chile	15 000	-	15 000
China	120 000	533	120 533
Colombia	5 000	-	5 000
Cyprus	8 163	-	8 163
Denmark	12 598 923	-	12 598 923
Egypt	9 063	-	9 063
Finland	2 203 614	-	2 203 614
France	5 027 171	1 193	5 028 364
Germany	15 079 693	-	15 079 693
Greece	160 000	-	160 000
Holy See	40 000	-	40 000
Iceland	69 452	-	69 452
India	17 131	-	17 131
Indonesia	16 000	-	16 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	150 000	-	150 000
Ireland	248 862	-	248 862
Israel	-	346 672	346 672
Italy	17 990 695	177 141	18 167 836
Japan	11 000 000	23 852 817	34 852 817
Jordan	-	89 768	89 768
Kuwait	3 500 000	-	3 500 000
Lebanon	-	554	554
Luxembourg	81 033	-	81 033
Malaysia	20 000	-	20 000
Maldives	2 000	-	2 000
Malta	1 332	-	1 332
Mexico	6 000	-	6 000
Monaco	10 942	-	10 942
Morocco	50 000	-	50 000
Myanmar	1 000	-	1 000
Namibia	1 000	-	1 000
Netherlands	10 446 879	-	10 446 879
New Zealand	241 910	-	241 910
Norway	19 704 118	-	19 704 118
Oman	50 000	-	50 000
Pakistan	28 795	-	28 795
Panama	1 000	-	1 000
Philippines	7 868	-	7 868
Portugal	25 000	-	25 000

Contributors	Cash	In-kind	Total
Republic of Korea	20 000	-	20 000
Saudi Arabia	3 600 000	-	3 600 000
Senegal	2 000	-	2 000
Spain	4 917 436	-	4 917 436
Sri Lanka	-	4,000	4 000
Sweden	32 782 533	-	32 782 533
Switzerland	5 818 121	10 531 363	16 349 484
Syrian Arab Republic	-	99 775	99 775
Thailand	28 387	-	28 387
Trinidad and Tobago	2 107	-	2 107
Tunisia	25 308	-	25 308
Turkey	254 430	-	254 430
United Arab Emirates	1 000 000	-	1 000 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20 478 398	-	20 478 398
United States of America	134 865 600	-	134 865 600
Venezuela	10 000	-	10 000
Subtotal	328 707 245	35 303 856	364 011 101
II. Contributions from intergovernmental organizations			
Arab Gulf Programme for the International Development Organizations (AGFUND)	742 757	-	742 757
European Community	37 274 223	33 507 156	70 781 379
Subtotal	38 016 980	33 507 156	71 524 136
III. Contributions from United Nations and United Nations agencies			
United Nations (regular budget)	22 097 927	-	22 097 927
UNESCO	-	3 403 004	3 403 004
UNICEF	3 368	234 457	237 825
UNFPA	18 250	-	18 250
UNDOF	-	4 022	4 022
WHO	-	1 653 704	1 653 704
Trust Fund	100 450	-	100 450
Subtotal	22 219 995	5 295 187	27 515 182
Australian Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE)	81 124	-	81 124
American Friends, United States	-	49 048	49 048
Bread and Fishes, Sweden	-	11 113	11 113
COCIS (Italian NGO Committee)	-	3 520	3 520
Islamic World Association	-	4 182	4 182
Médecins Sans Frontières	-	15 705	15 705
Red Crescent Egypt	-	231 540	231 540
Solidarity Service, Germany	-	11 880	11 880
Dir Hanna, Gaza	-	9 622	9 622
CI, Jordan	-	1 568	1 568
International Office Supplies, Jordan	-	3 400	3 400
Kazuyuki Naka, Gaza	-	4 758	4 758
Massacarrara, Italy	-	1 800	1 800
NFUA, Japan	6 012	-	6 012

Contributors	Cash	In-kind	Total
Save the Children Fund, United Kingdom	8 550	-	8 550
Caritas, Switzerland	10 000	-	10 000
Swiss Confederation	2 000	-	2 000
Near East Council of Churches	83 554	-	83 554
Soka Gakkai, Japan	48 048	-	48 048
Netherlands Refugee Foundation	35 000	-	35 000
Welfare Association Geneva	30 000	-	30 000
Rissho Kosei-Kai	220 050	-	220 050
Rädda Barnen, Sweden	414 093	-	414 093
Krbec, Ms. E.	2 436	-	2 436
Türkkan, Ms. F.	4 870	-	4 870
Italian Trade Union	109 725	-	109 725
Autonomous Province of Trent	50 000	-	50 000
Jordan Travel Bureau	4 118	-	4 118
Samed	2 100	-	2 100
Shell Oil Company	1 504	-	1 504
Sundry donors	2 566	2 054	4 620
Gaza, various donors	-	151 458	151 458
Subtotal	1 115 750	501 648	1 617 398
Grand total	390 059 970	74 607 847	464 667 817

Annex III

ONGOING ACTIVITIES, EXPECTED TO BE FULLY FUNDED BY DONORS IN 1994-1995

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Title	1992-1993	1994-1995
1.	Programmes funded by the European Community	20 044	25 709
2.	Mobile Health Team, Gaza	-	582
3.	Gaza Centre for the Blind, funded by the Pontifical Mission and other donors	520	696
4.	University scholarships funded by ARAMCO	138	143
5.	Ramallah Men's and Women's Training Centres, funded by the Government of Denmark	5 486	6 054
6.	Mobile Dental Unit, Jordan, funded by the Near East Council of Churches	34	37
7.	Dental Unit Amman Polyclinic, Jordan, funded by the Near East Council of Churches	31	55
8.	Baqa'a Specialist Clinic, Jordan, funded by the Near East Council of Churches	44	53
9.	Gaza Vocational Training Centre, funded by the Government of Italy a/	3 712	-
10.	Qalqilia Hospital, West Bank a/	252	-
		30 261	33 329

a/ Since these activities are no longer expected to be fully funded by specific external donors in 1994-1995, they are budgeted under the General Fund.

Annex IV

COMPARISON OF COMMON SERVICES COSTS TO TOTAL COSTS FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1992-1993 AND 1994-1995

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Description	Budget 1992-1993	Budget 1994-1995
I.	Total regular and extrabudgetary sources	638 692	710 422
II.	Total common services - regular and extrabudgetary sources	85 473	88 132
	(A) Adjustments for items not belonging to common services		
	- Reserve held under common services which will be distributed later to the programmes	(8 519)	(9 386)
	- Protective clothing on behalf of programmes	(187)	
	- Guard posts for Agency installations	(3 853)	(4 230)
	(B) Adjustments for extraordinary costs		
	- Construction of common service facilities	(287)	
	- New management information system	(3 832)	(2 108)
III.	Revised common services total	68 795	72 408
IV.	III as a percentage of I	10.8%	10.2%

COMPARISON OF COMMON SERVICES STAFF TO TOTAL STAFF FOR THE BIENNIUMS 1992-1993 AND 1994-1995

(Number of posts)

	Description	Budget 1992-1993	Budget 1994-1995
I.	Total Agency posts - regular and extrabudgetary (international and area staff)	20 462	21 094
II.	Total common services posts - regular and extrabudgetary adjustments	1 151	1 142
	- Guard posts for programme installations	(399)	(390)
III.	Revised common services total	752	752
IV.	III as a percentage of I	3.7%	3.6%

Annex V

HEADQUARTERS COMMON COSTS

(Thousands of United States dollars)

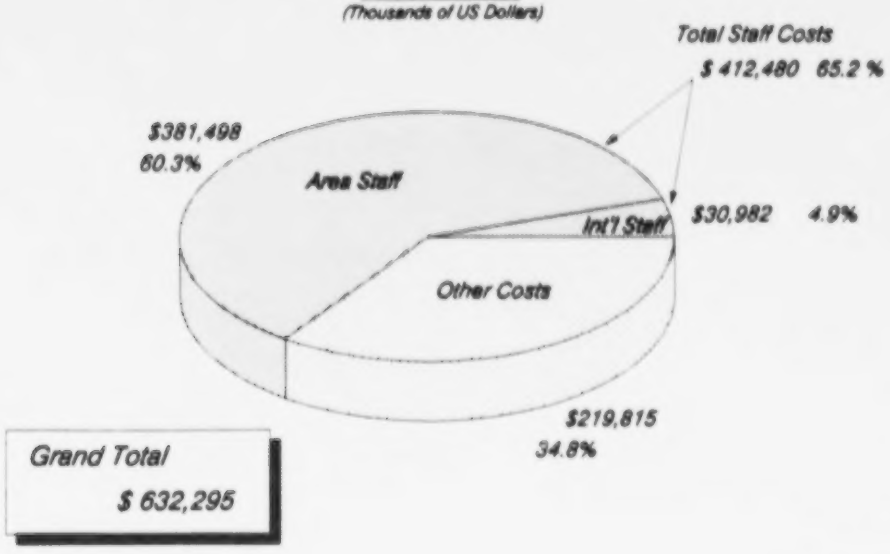
Description	Costs 1992-1993 US$	Costs 1994-1995 US$	Posts 1992-1993	Posts 1994-1995
Headquarters (Vienna)				
1. Commissioner General's Office	3 039	2 567	15	12
2. Public Information Office	3 904	4 104	20	20
3. External Relations Office	1 408	2 191	7	11
4. Programme Planning and Evaluation	1 195	1 216	6	6
5. Internal Audit Office	2 234		10	
6. Legal services	1 926	2 478	12	13
7. Insurances	275	176		
8. New York Liaison Office	490	493	3	3
9. Provident Fund Secretariat (Self-support Unit)	629 (629)	680 (680)	3	3
10. Administration and Human Resources	14 371	13 493	63	54
11. Finance Department	6 364	7 364	43	48
12. Information Systems Office	5 955	7 069	31	32
Total Headquarters (Vienna)	41 161	41 151	213	202
Total budget a/	638 692	710 422	20 462	21 094
Percentage of Headquarters (Vienna)	6.44%	5.79%	1.04%	0.96%
UNRWA Headquarters Branch (Amman)				
1. Internal Audit Office		1 882		10
2. Administrative and Support Unit	847	1 195	14	19
Total UHB (Amman)	847	3 077	14	29
Percentage of UHB (A)	0.13%	0.43%	0.07%	0.14%
Total percentage of Headquarters (Vienna) and UHB (A)	6.58%	6.23%	1.11%	1.10%

a/ Total budget includes the regular, EMLOT, EPA and Gaza Hospital budgets.

Total Staff Costs as a percentage of Total Budget (including In-Kind)

1994 - 1995

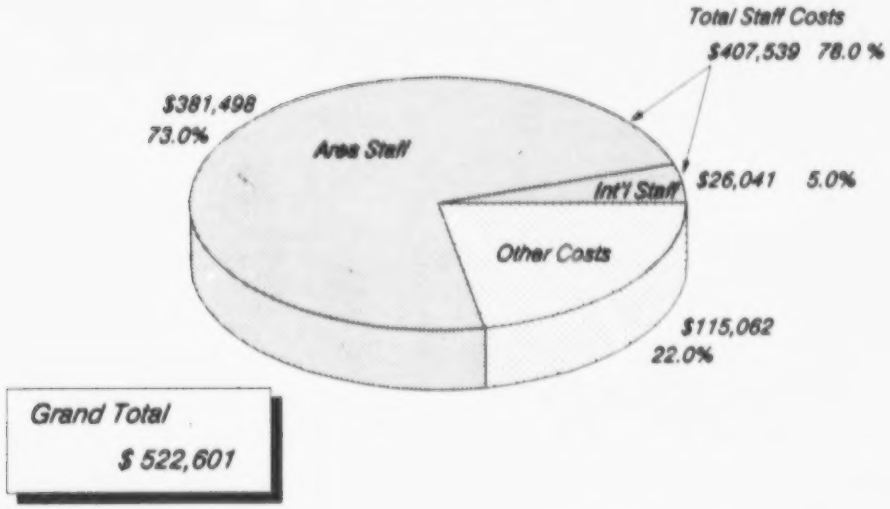
(Thousands of US Dollars)



Total Staff Costs as a percentage of General Fund & F.O.A.s' Cash Budget

1994 - 1995

(Thousands of US Dollars)



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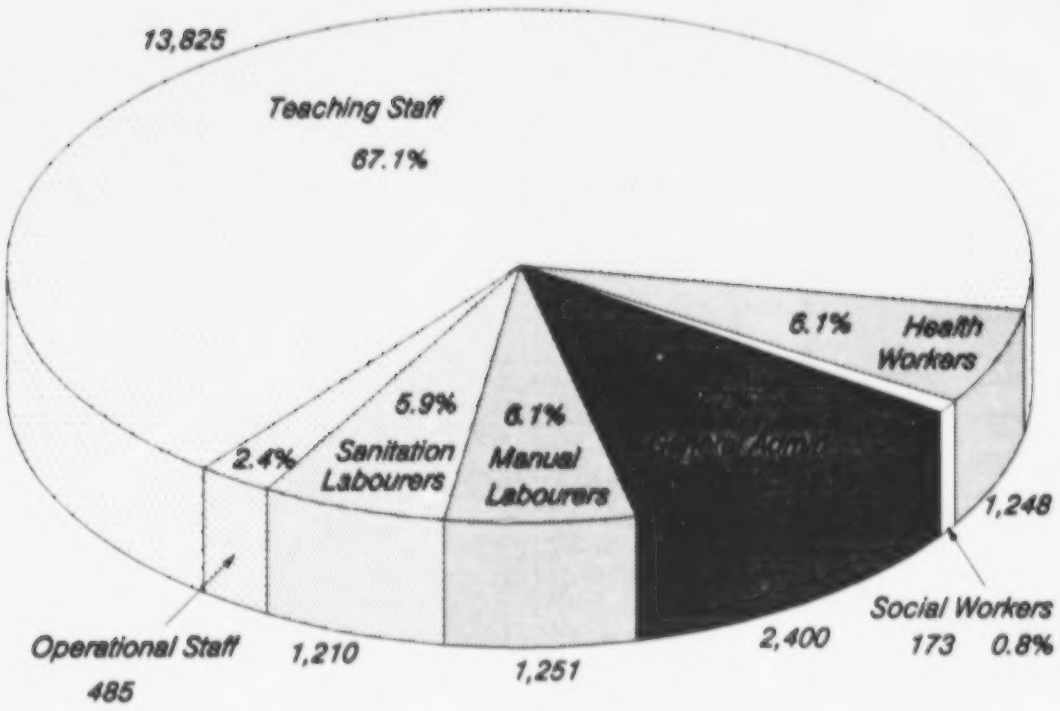
* Funded ongoing activities.

Analysis of Area Staff Posts by Major Occupational Category

1994 - 1995



Total No. of Staff = 20,592

N.B. :

General Administration includes all Administrative Staff in Common Costs, Operational Services and Programmes

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